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MARCH 1, 1930

Vol. CXII.

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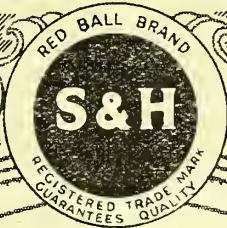
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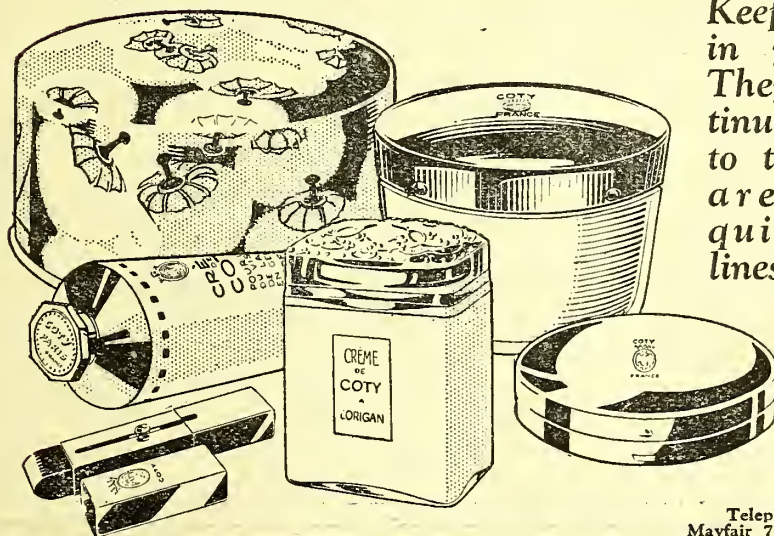
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They are being con-
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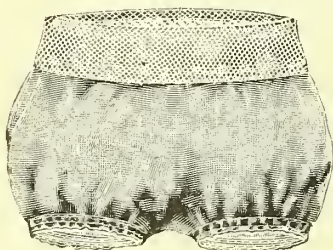
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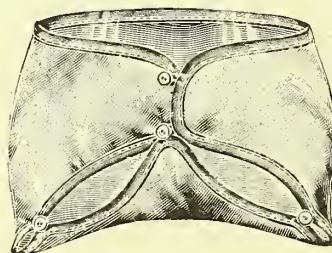
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Made in two shapes (as illustrated) and three sizes, small, medium, and large. Can be obtained in any of the following colours: coral, pink, nilgreen and sky-blue. Each pair packed in transparent envelope.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allcock Manfg. Co. (Plasters)	xi	Brown, Geo. (D. & P. Service)	16	Fassett & Johnson, Ltd. (Bemax) ..	xxi
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Vapo- Cresoline)	xviii	Burman & Sons, Ltd. (Hair Clippers)	20	Ferber, Rbt., Ltd. (Gelabase)	viii
American Hard Rubber Co. (Britain, Ltd. (Combs)	24	Burnell, Hardy, Ltd. (Aroma Bases, &c.)	iv	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums)	30
Amo Safety Razor Blade Co., Ltd. ..	22	Burrough, J., Ltd. (Alcohol) Leader Page		Gardiner & Co. (The Scotch House), Ltd. (Overalls)	xxii
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. (Nujol)	xii	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Digitalis Leaf)	31	Gardner, W., & Sons (Glos.), Ltd. (Machinery)	27
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.		Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. (Essential Oils, &c.)	Cover	Genoxide, Ltd. (Hydrogen Peroxide) x	
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	15	Butler & Crispe (Baby Knickers, &c.)	4	George, Ernest J. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.	
Baiss Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Malt Extract)	xx	Caldicot Tin Stamping Works, Ltd. (Decorated Tins)	xxiii	Gold Seal Proprietaries, Ltd. (Bismint)	30
Barker, R., & Son, Ltd. (Infants' Preservative)	xx	Camwal, Ltd. (Mineral & Aerated Waters)	xxii	Gollin & Co. Pty., Ltd. (Aspro)	xiii
Baroux & Bion (Optical Equipment))	30	Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Moorland Tablets)	9	Gower, John (Books)	Col. Supp.
Battle, Hayward & Bower (Weed Killers, &c.)	26	Cellaphane Co., Ltd. (Wrapping Material)	xxiii	Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd. (Methyl Salicylate)	Cover
Battle, J. C. M. (Vermin Killer)	27	Cheetham's Photographic Service ..	xxvii	Grout & Co., Ltd. (Crêpe Bandages) xxiv	
Beecham-Veno Central Distributing Depôt (Veno's Cough Cure)	xv	Chemical Works formerly Sandoz (Alkaloids)	vi	Hackett, S. E. (Film Overstocks) Col. Supp.	
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Pharm. Preps.)	Leader Page	Christy, T., & Co. (So-it-is Denture Powder)	30	Haematogen Hommel, Ltd. (Chemicals) vi	
Berdce & Fish (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.		Coty (England), Ltd. (Toilet Preps.)	3	Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ltd. (Petrolax)	xvii
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd. (Varalettes)	6	Cox, Arthur, H., & Co., Ltd. (Peroxit, &c.)	Cover	Harley, T. (Rodine)	26
Blackie, R. (Spun Ointments)	xvi	Crookes Laboratories (Emulsion)	xiv	Hilbert, Max (Ess. Oils)	19
Blythe, W., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals)	ii	Cupal, Ltd. ("Reg-u-lettes")	7	Himrod Manfg. Co., Ltd. (Asthma Cure)	xi
Bob Martin, Ltd. (Dog Medicines, &c.)	26	Darwins, Ltd. (Blades)	22	Hinds, A. S., Ltd. (Hinds Honey & Almond Cream)	23
Boxall, Smith & Co. ("Nitrosclean," &c.)	ix	Dearborn, Ltd. (Toilet Specialities) ..	20	Hopkin & Williams, Ltd. (Chemicals) vi	
Brady & Martin, Ltd. (Galenicals, &c.)	iv	DeVilbiss Co., Ltd. (Sprays)	x	Horlicks Malted Milk Co., Ltd.	30
Brierley, John (Valuer, &c.) .. Col. Supp.		Dudley & Co., Ltd. (Cash Tills, &c.)	xxvi-xxviii	Howards & Sons, Ltd. (Paraldehyde) Cover	
Bristol-Myers Co. (Ipana) .. Leader Page		Edme, Ltd. (Malt Extract, &c.)	xx	Jackel et Cie (of Paris), Ltd. (Hair Cream, &c.)	18
British Automatic Vendors, Ltd.	12	Edwards, Wm., & Sons (Quin-Quenna Shampoos)	14	Johnson & Sons Mfg. Chemists, Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Chemicals, &c.) ..	iii
British Drug Houses, Ltd. (Radio- Malt)	32	Ellis, J. E., Ltd. (Daisy Headache Remedy)	xix	Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. (Shop- fittings)	Col. Supp.
Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd. (Druggists' Sundries)	14	Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (Sundries)	13	Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. (Brushes)	20
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd. (Toilet Soaps, &c.)	v	Express Snapshot Service (D. & P. Service)	30	Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd. (Sulphur and Lime Fruit Lozenges)	17
Brooks & Warburton, Ltd. (Glucose "Sandoz")	viii				(Continued overleaf.)

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INDEX—cont.

King, G., & Co., Ltd. (Foods)	27	Parfums Marcel Guerlain, Ltd. (Toilet Preps.)	30	Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (Floral Oils, &c.)	1
Kork-N-Seal Agency, Ltd.	xxix	Pillischer, J., Ltd. (Microscopes, &c.) ..	xxv	Sudex Co. (Seuna Pods)	iv
Lamb & Watt, Ltd. (Wines)	xxii	Pitman, Sir Isaac, & Sons, Ltd. (Books)	30	Sumner's Typhoo Tea, Ltd. Leader Page	
London Capsule Co. ("Adaptocaps") ..	xxviii	Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	29	Sunshine Remedies, Ltd. (Toilet Preps, &c.)	20
McClure, Young & Co., Ltd. (Glycerin Thymol, &c.) ..	ix	Prunol Products, Ltd. (Fruit Laxative)	xiv	Super Automatic Machine Co. (Automatic Machines)	10
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. (Opoidine) Cover		Rendell, W. J., Ltd. (Quinine Preparations)	xxv	Swiftsure Photographic Works (D. & P. Service)	30
Mandall & Co., Ltd. (Licorleine)	xii	Ridge's Food Co. (Infants' Food, &c.) ..	xxii	Tatcho Laboratories (Hair Preps.) ..	30
Marie Antoinette Co. (Morgan's Pomade)	19	Riley, J., & Sons, Ltd. (Hypo)	iii	Taylor, Edward, Ltd. (Plasters) ..	xxiv
Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd.	xviii	Roberts & Co. (Arcolax, &c.)	xi	Temmah Products, Ltd. (Blades)	27
Martin, Rob, Ltd. (Dog Medicines, &c.) ..	26	Roberts & Sheppey (Mel Rose Tablets)	xviii	Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd. (Sulphur and Orange Tablets) ..	28
Mason Pearson Selling Agency, Ltd.	25	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Boxes, Cartons, &c.)	24-xxiii	Tibo Products (International), Ltd. (Rex Insect Killer)	27
Matthews, D., & Sons (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.		Rose, J. L., Ltd. (Pyrogallie Acid) ..	ii	Towle, E. T., & Co., Ltd. (Pennyroyal Pills, &c.)	ix
Matthews Laboratories, Ltd. (Digitals)	Leader Page	Rosmarie Mfg. Co. (Petal Dust) ..	19	Town Talk Polish Co. (Polishing Cloths, &c.)	xxviii
Maund, F., & Berg, E., Ltd. (Showcases)	30-Col. Supp.	Roura & Forgas (Quicksilver)	iii	Val Peppermints	xii
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd.	11	Rowland, A., & Sons, Ltd. (Macassar Oil)	19	Verrinders, Ltd. (South African Distributors)	viii
Meggesson & Co., Ltd. (Black Currant Pastilles)	i	Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.		Vinolia Co., Ltd. (Easter Novelties) ..	21
Methylating Co., Ltd. (Methylated Spirit)	x	Sangers, Ltd. (Sundries)	8	Walden, Walden & Co. (Aerofume) ..	18
Metro-Vick Supplies (Lamps)	xxvi	Schimmel & Co. (Perfumery Products) ..	18	Wanie Distributing Co. (Blades) ..	18
Midgley & Parkinson, Ltd. (Yeast Preps.)	xii	Scholl Manfg. Co., Ltd. (Bunion Reducer)	xxiv	Westminster College of Pharmacy ..	xxvii
Miller (Mitcham Oil of Peppermint)	30	Scruton, O., & Co. (Nurse Harvey's Mixture)	27	Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. (Fine Chemicals) ..	vii
Milner & Coke, Ltd. (Dog Preparations) ..	26	Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition)	xxvii	Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Proprietaries)	Leader Page
Myatt, W. J., & Co., Ltd. (Myatt Blades)	22	Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes)	30	Wood Bros. Glass Co., Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Glassware)	xxx
Newball & Mason (Ginger Wine Essence)	xxii	Singleton & Cole, Ltd. (Wholesale Tobacconists)	30	Wrigley, (Patterson & Co., Ltd. ("Superlin" Disinfectant) ..	xvii
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (Pharm. Preps.)	5	Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	ii	Wyleys, Ltd. (Pharmaceuticals) ..	Cover
Olley, C., & Sons, Ltd. (Corks)	xxvi	Solazzi (Liquorice)	vi	Yadil Products (1925), Ltd. (Antiseptic)	x
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. (Roboline)	2	Solidol Chem., Ltd. (Lysolats) ..	xvi	Youldou, F. (Bottles)	xxvii
Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) ..	Col. Supp.	Solport Bros., Ltd. (Watersprite Face Cloths)	25	Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinicals)	xxv
Ortt & Co. (Dutch Agencies)	xii	Speer, W. R., & Son (Toothbrushes) ..	22	Zimmermann, C., & Co. (Chem.), Ltd. (Olive Oil)	ix
		Stanberts (Advertising Balloons, &c.) ..	30		
		Stern, H. C. (Geisha Toilet Paper) ..	xxiv		
		Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) ..	Leader Page		
		Stevens & Manning (Sifting Machines) ..	xxiii		

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Bishop's Mineral Water

VARALETTES

THE FOLLOWING SPRINGS ARE REPRESENTED

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Fachingen - Friedrichshall - Homburg - Kissingen
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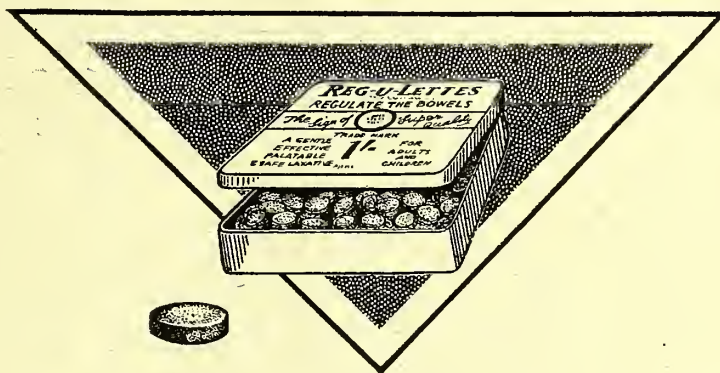
RETAIL	Bottles of 50, 1/9	Bottles of 150, 3/9	Bottles of 500, 10/6
WHOLESALE	" " 16/-	" " 33/-	" " 95/-

48 SPELMAN ST., LONDON, E.1



CUPAL NEWS

MARCH 1, 1930



"REG-U-LETTES"

Regd.
Trade
Mark

REGULATE THE BOWELS

THIS line, another in the "Red Ring Series," is fast becoming a reliable seller.

A true indication of the success or otherwise of any product is the rapidity or slowness of the repeat *post* orders. Applying this test to "REG-U-LETTES," it has beyond doubt proved itself of outstanding merit.

Furthermore, appreciation from the actual user is now becoming a frequent occurrence. That is proof positive and makes "REG-U-LETTES" just the line for *you*. An all the year round seller.

RETAIL 1/- PER TIN

Costs 8/- per doz., less 10% 28 days

1-doz. BONUS on 3 doz.

CUPAL LTD Blackburn

Manufacturing Chemists,

'Grams: "Cupal, Blackburn."

'Phone: Blackburn 6073.

—as the crow flies



Day by day—week in, month out—we are sending goods to Chemists by the fastest and shortest possible routes.

Our inside organisation keeps pace with our delivery services, and enables us to deal with all orders at high speed.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS
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DRUGS AND GALENICALS

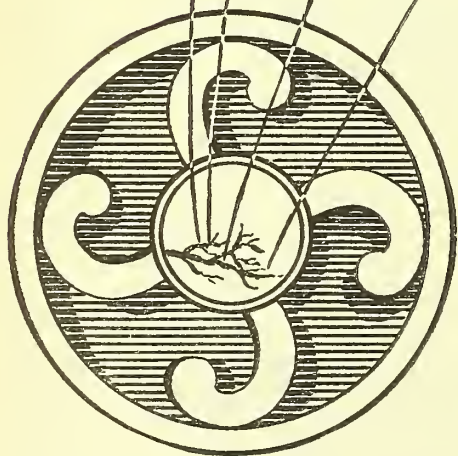


Sanger's
LIMITED

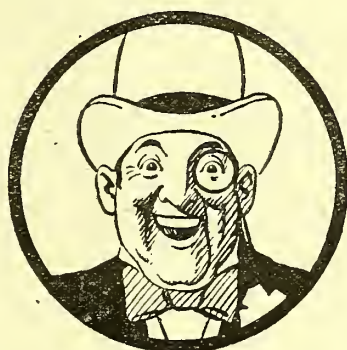
258, EUSTON ROAD
LONDON — N.W.1

and at

OLD INFIRMARY BUILDINGS
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



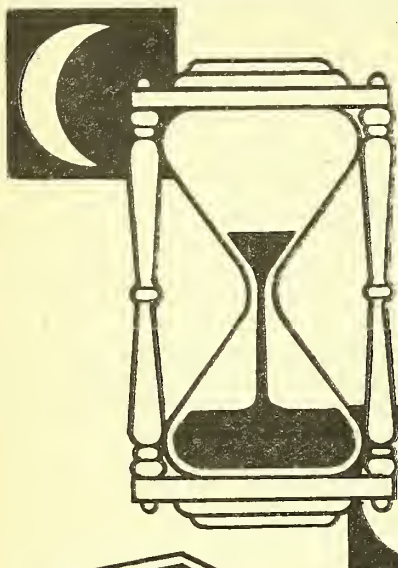
That's another quick sale



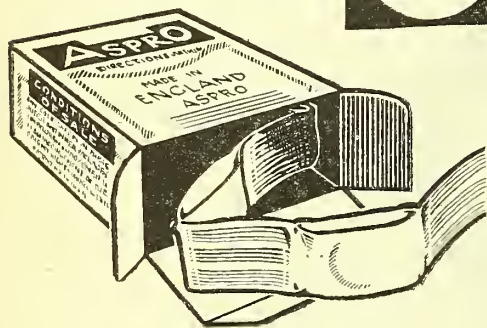
Every day is a good day for quick sales when Moorland Heart Shape Tablets are in evidence. They command the biggest sale because they are the best value both to you and all your customers. Display them frequently and make more money. One Doz. 5/-; 3 Doz. 4/9; 6 Doz. 4/6; Gross lots 4/3. Retail 7½d.

Book your ticket on the line for non-stop sales

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The "ASPRO" Advertising Campaign is the largest of its kind in the World. It is consistent, continuous, dynamic. It brings buyers in their thousands. Get the maximum profit out of this and sell "ASPRO" Super - Automatically, and thus give a 24-hour Service to your customers and make those extra profits which cost you nothing in time or wages. Start to make money Super - Automatically. Fill in the Coupon to-day.



**A SPECIAL
OFFER**
For a limited
period only,
Messrs. Gollin &
Co. (Pty.), Ltd.,
will supply FREE
2 Gross 6d.
packets of 'Aspro'
Tablets.

COUPON

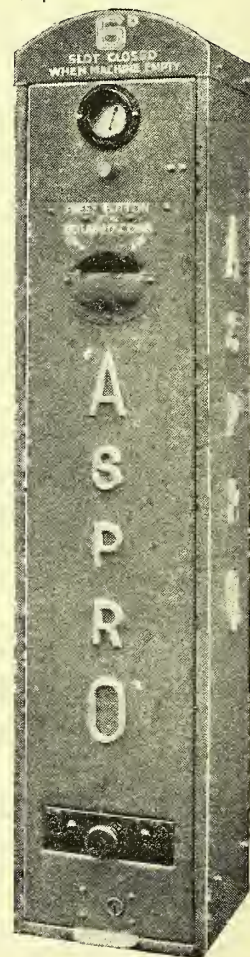
The Sales Manager,

The Super-Automatic Machine Co., Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey.

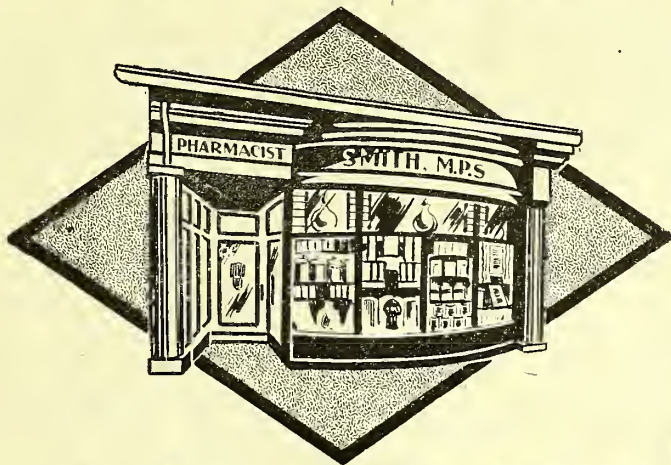
Please send, without obligation, fullest details of your 'Aspro' Machines and your Easy Payment Terms.

Name, or style of firm

Address.....



Maw's Page



A PAT ON THE BACK!

The shop front has been described as the eye of a retail business. It might much better be described as the hand.

Merely to look on, however bright and intelligent the look may be, is not sufficient. Your shop front must do more. It must reach out and pat the prospective customer on the back.

It must, moreover, reach out just a little farther than the shop fronts of all your competitors. It must pat a little more insistently, a little more convincingly, a little more persuasively.

It must be friendly but not too familiar. It must not presume. Its greeting must be a pat on the back, not a slap or a punch.

It must sort of whisper in a cultured voice: "Excuse me just one moment, but here are some goods I am sure you would like to see."

And, having got the customer's attention, it must continue: "Not any sort of goods, but reliable goods at reasonable prices, goods worthy of phar-

maceutical tradition, goods you will find it profitable to purchase. Will you kindly step inside?"

Naturally, shop fronts like this are hard to come by. Designing them and building them requires knowledge and experience and sympathetic application, for pharmacy shop fronts are not as other shop fronts.

Maw's have been designing and building pharmacy shop fronts for many years, they can always secure the friendly yet gentlemanly pat on the back in a new shop front. They can nearly always introduce it into an old front where it is lacking.

Their experience, of course, is not limited to exteriors. They can put the same friendly, smiling, dignified yet powerful selling spirit into pharmacy interiors, both newly-built and reconstructed.

These right sort of pharmacy fronts and pharmacy interiors cost no more than the other sort. It is only a matter of going to the right people, to people who understand the requirements of the retail pharmacist as well as the mechanics of shopfitting.

If you have a problem in shop fitting, however large or small, an old corner or a square foot of floor space that can be made more profitable, a shop front that can be made to yield bigger dividends, write to us or discuss it with our representative when he calls. We will do the rest.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



★ **The most**
profitable
investment
possible! ★

A day and night salesman that will make bigger profits

Inviting customers at all hours of the day and night, the B.A.V. machine can be relied upon to substantially increase your turnover and profits.

It shows to the best advantage quick-selling lines at 6d. and 1/- . The B.A.V. machine is not only a most EFFICIENT salesman, but is also a discriminating salesman, who **protects your takings**.

Compare the B.A.V. with any other machine and you will find it unequalled for safety and efficiency.



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SONS LESCHER & WEBB LIMITED

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Just a few words about the Druggists' Sundries side of our business. It is a very comprehensive one, as so many Chemists know. Deservedly large, because on all points of Price, Quality and Service, it offers every advantage to the pharmacist.

Those of our customers who realise that we stand in the unique position of "universal providers" to the Trade—that we are able to supply ALL that the Chemist requires—have proved that it is profitable to them to take the fullest possible advantage of the fact by tacking on orders for Sundries to their orders for Drugs, Fine Chemicals and Proprietaries. They save time in the making-up of orders; they ensure prompt despatch, and minimise book-keeping.

So, if you have not already adopted us as your Sundriesmen, make a point of doing so, and give Evans' comprehensive service a trial.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.
56 HANOVER STREET, LIVERPOOL
DUBLIN—and 50 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.1



SUPERFINE DELF JARS Printed or Plain

TALL OR SQUAT PATTERN

'NOVOLLA' DELF-ETTE JARS, FLANGED PILL BOXES
MARONE POWDER BOXES, LIFT OFF OR HINGED.

Messrs. The R. J. REUFER CO., LTD., by arrangement with the Manufacturers have transferred the agency held by them during the past 40 years for the above well known specialities to Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd., who will in future deal with all orders and enquiries.

The Delf Jars are quite unequalled for perfection of quality and finish. They are of uniform internal texture and absolutely greaseproof—to a degree not possible with glazed earthenware.

The caps are made by a special process, fit perfectly, and do not split. Printing on these caps is a fine art, both in design and execution. Every design is individually drawn to suit and enhance the lettering required.

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We have much pleasure in stating we have been appointed

SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

FOR THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR

"QUIN-QUENNA SHAMPOO"

All Orders and Enquiries will have our usual prompt and courteous attention.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CHEMISTS AND SUNDRIESMEN

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for

DRUGS

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No spasmodic movement—just definite, deliberate, “take - it - in - your - stride” progress. Week by week we increase our facilities: month by month we add to our plant. Not because we have money to burn, but because the AYRTON SERVICE admired by old friends must and will be extended to the needs of the influx of new customers.

This House of Progress

—owing its success to the Retail Chemists of the country—is attuned to your needs and will be proud to attend to them.

Write for samples and quotations
of all you are interested in.

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COMPRESSED TABLETS
CONC. MIXTURES
CONC. WATERS
CREMORS
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EXTRACTS

EMULSIONS
ESSENCES
ESSENTIAL OILS
FINE CHEMICALS
GRANULAR PREPS.
INFUSIONS
LIQUID EXTRACTS

OILS
OINTMENTS
PHOTO CHEMICALS
PILLS
SYRUPS
TINCTURES
PRIVATE FORMULÆ

**FOR
MANCHESTER
THIS SUMMER!**

6

**HOURS
D & P
SERVICE**

ASK OUR REPRESENTATIVE
TO CALL, OR WRITE FOR
FREE SHOWCARDS, ETC.

TO—

GEORGE BROWN
27A BRAZENNOSE ST.
MANCHESTER



SPRINGTIME is SULPHUR TIME

SPRING is coming. Are you ready for it? Be prepared with one of these attractive displays and a good stock of Sulphur and Lime Fruit Lozenges. The showstand, together with counter cards, 4 lb. show-jar and 250 cartons, free with orders for 28 lbs. Order now to be ready for that elusive date

"The First of Spring"

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
 ESTABLISHED 1797.

D/627

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Schimmel & Co. A.G.

E. SACHSSE & CO., LEIPZIG.

ANTON DEPPE SÖHNE.

SPECIALITIES:

CAMPHOR OIL**JUNIPER BERRY OIL****SANDALWOOD OIL****MUSTARD OIL****PINE OILS****PEPPERMINT OIL****BORNEOL****BORNYL ACETATE****THYMOL****TERPENELESS OILS***Sole Distributors for United Kingdom:***Messrs. FREDK. BOEHM, LTD., 17 Jewry Street, LONDON, E.C.3.***Scottish Office: 140 West George Street, GLASGOW.*

Chemists are finding

the demand for
AEROFUME
is growing as a result
of our publicity
scheme, and just at
this season when
proved successful
remedies to combat
the ravages of In-
fluenza are in demand
YOU cannot afford to
be without



Aerofume

NATURE'S GERMICIDE

OUR LEAFLETS, SHOWCARDS AND POSTERS
HELP RETAILERS TO PUSH THE SALES.

*A quick selling line, conveniently packed
and giving a generous margin of profit.*

May we send you further particulars?

WALDEN, WALDEN & CO.

15 GRAPE ST., NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.1

JACKEL'S HAIR CREAM

The Original Hair Cream

Tested and tried through forty years, Jackel's
is firmly established in public confidence—de-
mand is steady and increasing—sales are rapid.

See that Jackel's is in your stock.

11/6 per dozen, selling at 1/6 per bottle.

18/- " " " " 2/6 " "

Dr. Blanchard's Solidified Brilliantine

20/- doz., selling at 2/6 per Jar.

JACKEL ET CIE (of Paris), Ltd.,

High Class Perfume Manufacturers.

73, Robertson Street, GLASGOW.



A
**KEEN
BLADE
AT A
KEEN
PRICE**

The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES
"LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING!"

Obtainable from all leading Wholesalers.

Dept. C.D., WANIE DISTRIBUTING CO.,
89 Aldgate High Street, E.C.3.

Irish Free State Agents:

Messrs. W. A. FREEDMAN & CO., 21, Merchant's Quay, DUBLIN.

HIGH-GRADE TERPENELESS OIL OF LIMES

ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

ESTABLISHED 1898

MAX HILBERT, 57 VINE STREET, MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.3.

Telegrams : "COLANDESS, LONDON."

Phone : ROYAL 8140.

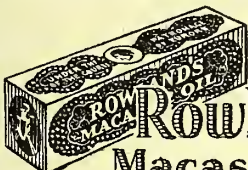
Tried & Proved

Rowland's Macassar Oil is no new preparation; it has been used all over the world for more than 137 years and everywhere it is held in the highest esteem. It is guaranteed to

contain no
injurious
substance

P.A.T.A.
3/6, 7/-
& 10/6

Red for
dark hair;
golden for
fair or
grey hair.
From all
Wholesalers



**Rowland's
Macassar Oil**

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1
RM42

A Good Seller

As a tonic to prevent hair falling, to promote growth, and as a natural colour restorer for grey or faded hair—

MORGAN'S POMADE

has no equal. It has been before the public for 40 years, and testimonials from all over the world prove its wonderful efficacy. Profits are generous, sales are quick, and customers are always satisfied. Morgan's Pomade is as near the ideal selling line as any hair preparation can be.

Retail 1/9 and 3/3 per pot. Wholesale 14/- and 26/- per doz.
On P.A.T.A. List.

MORGAN'S SOLID BRILLIANTINE

Keeps the hair in position and acts as a Tonic and Invigorator.
Retail 1/- per tin. Wholesale 8/- per doz. Discount on larger quantities.
Write for full particulars.

The MARIE ANTOINETTE CO., LTD. 149 JUNCTION ROAD, LONDON, N.19. 1



The Public are Calling
for

PETAL DUST

"Wherein the subtle savour of the Flowers
sublimely dwells."

THE GREAT FLORAL AIR PURIFIER

A Trial will convince you that—

PETAL DUST, when once shown, creates its own demand, and is therefore a valuable adjunct to every "go-ahead" store.

PETAL DUST, when displayed prominently upon your counter, will attract prudent customers by the fragrance of its unique odour, which to-day is of such universal admiration.

Retails in packets at 4d. and 8d. each.

Attractive Advertising matter free on request.

Obtainable through all the usual Wholesale Houses or
from Sole Producers :—

The Rosmarine Manufacturing Co.
LONDON, S.E.1.

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from :

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED

37 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone - - - HOLBORN 9669

Sunshine

Remedies

including the now famous

**ANTI-ACID TABLETS
"TOXINICON"**

for Rheumatic diseases

**GOLDEN-RAY
SHAVING SOAP**

the only soap with an Antiseptic Vaseline centre.

**SOLEIL D'OR PERFUME
AND TOILET PREPARATIONS**

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

Sunshine Remedies Ltd.

8 West Halkin Street, S.W.1

Telephone: Sloane 4133.

LONDON CHEMISTS ARE INVITED TO SEND THEIR "SUNRAY" PATIENTS TO OUR PRIVATE ROOMS. TRAINED STAFF IN ATTENDANCE.

Write for particulars

HAIR

BURMAN

CLIPPERS

For **SURGICAL**
and **VETERINARY**
PURPOSES.

HAIRDRESSERS' CLIPPERS

The British-Made
Hair Clipper.



Dainty Shingling
Clippers for
Ladies' use.

BURMAN & Sons, Ltd., BIRMINGHAM

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

**BEST
BRITISH
BRUSHES**

Please write for full Particulars to:—

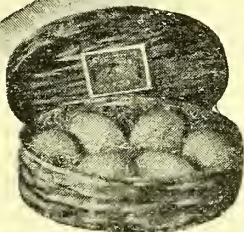
75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.

Easter Novelties that sell themselves

*Show these
novelty packs—
and make
extra profit.*

Vinolia Easter Eggs and
Novelties make splendid
displays. They create an
additional Gift Season—
their appeal as Easter Gifts
is irresistible.

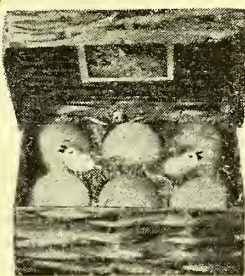
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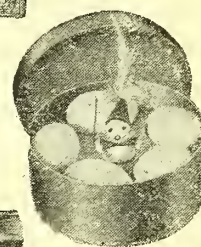
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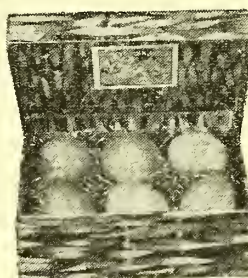


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23,051



VINOLIA SOAP EGGS

cannot be beaten

Write for
Illustrated
Leaflet and
special offers to :—
VINOLIA CO., LTD.
BEBINGTON, CHESHIRE.

ONE OF THE BOLDEST SALES CAMPAIGNS EVER DEVISED!

*If one of your
customers wins
this car*

12 HP.
AUSTIN



YOU GET £50

or this

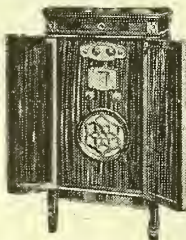
7 HP
AUSTIN



YOU GET £20

or this

RADIO
GRAPHOPHONE



YOU GET £10

Campaign now in full swing—

SALES DEMAND ALREADY UP—

*What about
your stocks?*

Order from your usual Wholesaler.

DARWINS, LTD.

FITZWILLIAM WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

The Blades
that shave the
British Army

MYATT

DAYMARK BLADES

For double-edge razors.

Five for 1/3

50%

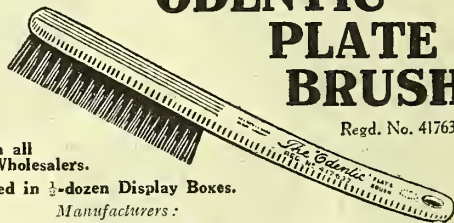
Profit on cost

Sole Manufacturers:

W. J. MYATT & CO. LTD., Birmingham

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

Regd. No. 417637.



From all
Wholesalers.

Packed in 1/2-dozen Display Boxes.

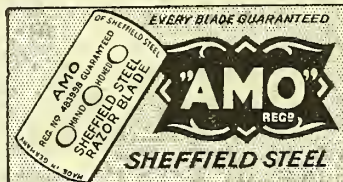
Manufacturers:

W. R. Speer & Son (EST. 100 YEARS)

215 DALSTON LANE - - LONDON, E.8

Agent for S. Africa—C. GORDON DAVIES & CO.,
National Bank Buildings, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg.

"AMO" - ISE & SALES & PROFITS RISE!



DISPLAY
AND SELL
"AMO"
SHAVING
PRODUCTS

Nationally Advertised. OBTAINABLE OF ALL WHOLESALERS.
FREE SAMPLE BLADE AND ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
AMO SAFETY RAZOR BLADE CO., Ltd. Broad St. House
LONDON, E.C.2

the link

dancing
shows up your
hands!

HINDS HONEY & ALMOND CREAM
will make them smooth and white

HINDS CREAM

LOOK AT YOUR HANDS NOW

EVERYBODY LOOKS AT YOUR HANDS!
HINDS HONEY & ALMOND CREAM
will make them smooth and white

Between the people who make Hinds Honey and Almond Cream and the people who buy. Between our National Advertising and your business there is one link . . . the window of your shop.

All materials for this outstanding Hinds Cream display will be supplied willingly on request.

HINDS HONEY & ALMOND CREAM

A. S. HINDS LIMITED, Kingston Road, S.W.20

Just Out!

A NEW SPEEDY-SELLING CABINET

to earn you steady profits

Put this cabinet on your counter and watch the combs sell. Ace Combs are known to be reliable because workmanship, materials and finish are of the very best. They can be sold at a good profit because they are worth a good price. We offer you this cabinet complete with 4 dozen combs (*and* the four displayed) for 25/- carriage paid, *and* less 5% cash discount, though the value of the combs alone is 25/9.

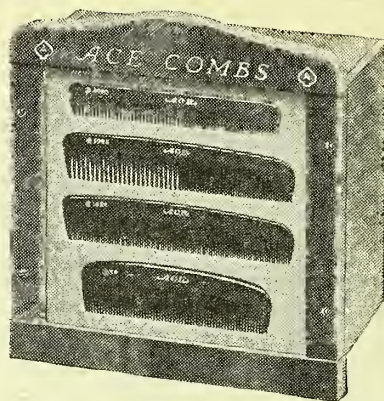
American Hard Rubber Co. (Britain),
Ltd., 13a Fore Street, London, E.C.2.

GET IT

free!

ACE COMBS

TRADE MARK



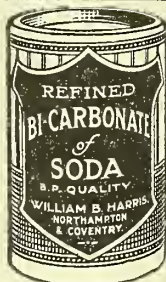
CA 4096



ROBINSON'S of CHESTERFIELD for CARDBOARD BOXES

ROUND • OVAL • SQUARE • FOLDING

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON



BEADED BOXES

The boxes illustrated above are finding increasing favour amongst chemists. They are dust-proof and air-tight and of a very attractive appearance.

Fitted with a flanged metal lid which is easily lifted out they form a very useful container.

Blank panel on reverse side for printing in Customer's name and address.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.

Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING
CARDBOARD BOXES.

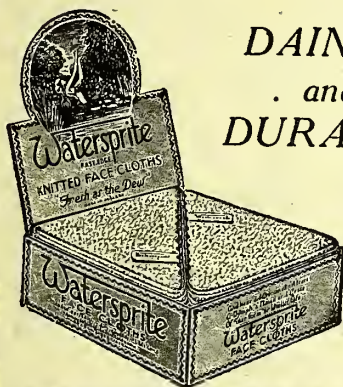
CHESTERFIELD

THESE CHARMING CLOTHS, BEING
SPECIALLY KNITTED, HAVE JUST
SUFFICIENT ELASTICITY TO RENDER
THEM DELIGHTFULLY SOFT IN USE,
AND APPEAL INSTANTLY TO
DISCRIMINATING
BUYERS.

SUPERIOR TO WOVEN SQUARES.

*Attractively packed in display
cartons of 2 dozen.*

PRINTED IN SEVEN COLOURS.



**DAINTY
and
DURABLE.**

Watersprite FACE CLOTHS

MADE IN ENGLAND

POPULAR PRICES.

WHITE, with Coloured Borders.

G220.	Overlocked, Assorted Colours	4/- doz.
G221.	" " " and Cross-stitched	4/6 "
G222.	Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours	5/3 "
G223.	" " " and Cross-stitched	5/9 "

COLOURED, with Coloured Borders.

G224.	Overlocked, Assorted Colours, and Cross-stitched	5/6 doz.
G225.	Shell-stitched " " " "	6/- "

SPECIAL ASSORTMENTS.

G226.	Cartons containing 4 each of above 6 Numbers	10/6 per carton.
G227.	" " 6 " G220, 222, 223, 224	10/3 " "

Sole Manufacturers :

SOLPORT
BROTHERS LIMITED

184-192 GOSWELL ROAD
LONDON - - E.C.1

FROM ALL WHOLESALEERS.

IF ANY DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING SUPPLIES, WRITE US DIRECT.

MASON PEARSON HAIR-BRUSH

*The Brush
which is
asked for*

There is only one hair-brush which is equally suitable for people of both sexes and all ages :—The "MASON PEARSON" Brush. It brushes much more quickly than any other brush. It brushes more efficiently. It cleanses the scalp more gently and thoroughly than any other brush. It disentangles long hair without tugging it, and restores the "set" to ruffled hair.

The reason is that all "MASON PEARSON" Brushes are made of the most perfect hair-brushing material—the black unbleached bristle of the Indian Wild-Boar—which, arranged by our special patented method in a pneumatic rubber cushion, makes the highest grade Hair-Brush obtainable to-day.

The "MASON PEARSON" Brush is known and asked for everywhere by its name.

The brushes are made in eight models, retailing from 3/6 to 18/6, all subject to generous discounts giving you a substantial living profit. Can be supplied through your usual wholesaler.



MASON PEARSON SELLING AGENCY, LTD., 59 NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.1



Attract dog-owners...

with this display made up from our

DISPLAY 18/4 PARCEL

The contents of this parcel are:—

2 doz. 6d. Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders, mixed strengths...	s. d.
7 6	
doz. 6d. Distemper Powders	1 10
6d. Worm Powders	1 1½
6d. Worm Tablets	1 1½
1/- '92 Ointment...	2 3
6d. Cleansur	1 1½
6d. Chalk Blocks...	2 3
6d. Antiseptic Dog Soap	1 1½
Carriage paid in the United Kingdom.	18 4

The display material includes a three-piece screen, dummy display outers and a display container holding 140 four-page leaflets, written in non-technical style which make very interesting reading for dog owners.

The retail value of this parcel is £1 7s.

Messrs. Cleghorns, Pharmacists, Sutton, Surrey, say:—
"Since giving prominence to your goods our sales have largely increased. Repeat orders are good."

BOB MARTIN Ltd. Dog Medicine Manufacturers since 1892 **SOUTHPORT**

WEED KILLERS

specially packed

for the

Chemist's Trade

LIQUID. Poisonous

1 to 25, 1 to 50, 1 to 100 strengths

1 pint to 40 gallon sizes

POWDER. Poisonous & Non-Poisonous

In tins for 12½, 25, 50 and 100 gallons

Also

LAWN SAND, WORM KILLER, etc.

Attractive Labels and Packing

Write to

BATTLE, HAYWARD & BOWER
LINCOLN

RUIN

or —

It makes a clean sweep
RODINE
RAT POISON
Fascinating & Fatal.
THE PIPER O' PERTH

Get RODINE on best terms from the Sole Maker:
THOMAS HARLEY, M.P.S.,
RODINE WORKS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.

Coke's Dog Preparations

Pay Better!!



BONUS PARCELS DURING MARCH

3 doz. 6d. Coke's Dog Condition Powders at 3/6 doz. (Less 2½ per cent. C.W.O.)	10/6
3 doz. Loose 1½d. Coke's Dog Condition Powders	Free
Carriage paid	

YOUR PROFIT 12/-

3 doz. 6d. Coke's Dog Shampoo Powders at 3/- doz. (Less 2½ per cent. C.W.O.)	9/-
3 doz. Loose 1½d. Coke's Dog Condition Powders	Free
Carriage paid	

YOUR PROFIT 13/6

SHOW MATTER WITH ALL ORDERS.

MILNER & COKE, Ltd.
(Incorporating The Greenwich Lemonade Co.)
JOHN PENN ST., LONDON, S.E.13

PATENT FOODS

SPECIAL FOODS DEvised. ENQUIRIES INVITED.

George King & Co., Ltd., Sycamore St., London, E.C.1

Phone: Clerkenwell 3383.

Wires: "Foodokings, Barb, London."

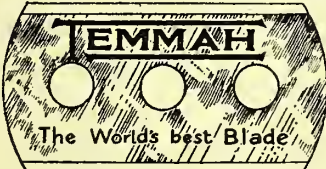
IN TINS OR TONS

↓ THE **TEMMAH** BLADE ↓

YIELDS 86% PROFIT

BONUS 2 DOZEN (and attractive Showcards) on 1 gross.

15/-
Gross
(14 doz.)



2d.
each
Retail.

Initial
Orders
on sale
or return.

Direct or
from all
Whole-
salers.

YOU WILL FIND THEY SELL ON MERIT ALONE.

TEMMAH PRODUCTS LTD.
14/16 LOWER CLAPTON RD., LONDON, E.5

BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER

Of all Patent Medicine
Houses at 3/-, 5/-
and 9/- per dozen.

In packets at 5d.,
9d. and 1/3 each.
(P.A.T.A.)

The sure destructive agent which may be
confidently recommended by Chemists for
quick clearance of rats and mice.
(Users' testimonials on request.)

Prepared only by
J. C. M. BATTLE, Ph.C., LINCOLN

KILLING for PROFIT

8 oz. size 2/-
16/9 per dozen

16 oz. size 3/-
25/6 per dozen

Lithographed Guaranteed
Handsprayers 2/6 each
21/- per dozen.

There are good profits
for you in the war on
flies and other insect
pests—if you sell REX
—the quickest, cleanest
and surest killer on the
market. British,
Guaranteed to kill and
better than all imita-
tions.

Send your order TO-
DAY to secure arresting
FREE 6 COLOUR
WINDOW DISPLAY.

REX

LIQUID INSECT KILLER

TIBO PRODUCTS (INTERNATIONAL), LTD.,
Audrey House, Ely Place E.C.1.

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

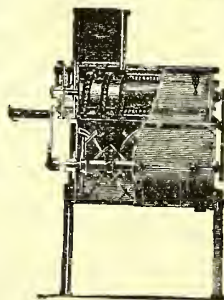
A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's
Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily
and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the
retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother
reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it
is only common sense to claim she will buy other
family necessities from him. Moreover, the con-
tinuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

perfect blending



Gardners "Rapid" Sifter
and Mixer gives a perfect
blend. The special In-
ternal Agitator ensures
accurate sifting and mix-
ing of materials, irrespec-
tive of the diversity of
their proportions; if
necessary, 1/2 oz. can be
perfectly blended with
hundredweights.

GARDNERS Patent "RAPID" SIFTER & MIXER

Write us for list of
Ball Mills, Disintegra-
tors, Millstones and
Mills, Drum Sieves,
Drying Machinery, etc.

Wm. GARDNER & Sons (Gloucester) Ltd.
Bristol Road - Gloucester.

Tel. Gloucester 2288 (2 lines).

Grams: Gardner, Gloucester.

**It pays you to stock our
Sulphur and Orange Tablets.
People always come back—
they appreciate a good thing.**

**Made with the best Icing Sugar,
Sulphur, and Cream of Tartar, the
Tablets are flavoured with genuine
Sicilian Oil of Sweet Orange.**

HERE is another of our very popular 6d. lines, attractively packed and displayed in a striking outer.

It is not surprising that the public welcomed this departure from the old-fashioned Sulphur Lozenge.

A big seller last year—it will be bigger still this year!

SULPHUR AND ORANGE TABLETS

POPULAR AND PROFITABLE

Packed in outers of 1 dozen bags as below.

Showcards free.

MINIMUM
RETAIL PRICE **6d.** PER
BAG

WHOLESALE
PRICE **4/-** PER
DOZEN

PER GROSS **45/-**

GROSS LOTS CARRIAGE PAID

THOMPSON & CAPPER WHOLESALE LTD.

**MANESTY BUILDINGS
COLLEGE LANE
LIVERPOOL**



★ Note ★
Having disposed of our retail
businesses some time ago, please
note that we are now
WHOLESALE ONLY



ESSENTIAL OILS

DISTILLED IN OUR OWN LABORATORIES UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION

We have equipped our Laboratory with the most modern plant and can offer you, at attractive prices, Essential Oils for use by soap, perfumery and essence makers

Samples and Quotations on request



POTTER & CLARKE LTD.

60/64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Bishopsgate 4761 (5 lines).

Telegrams: Horehound, Phone, London

MANCHESTER

Telephone: City 6048.

24 LUNA STREET, GREAT ANCOATS

Telegrams: Horehound, Manchester



The Express Snapshot Service

has been built up on quality of work and willing service. Return of post guaranteed. May we have your work for the coming season? We can please YOU.

EXPRESS SNAPSHOT SERVICE, Flottergate, GRIMSBY

FRED^K. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

TEL: ROYAL 5094.

GUMS, ARABIC and TRAGACANTH as Imported or
Finely Powdered. :: SHELLACS ALL GRADES.

"BIS - U - MINT"

Reg. Trade Mark. Powder, 4½d. and 7½d. ; Ovals, 7½d.

THE PROFITABLE ADVERTISED LINE
WHICH BRINGS REPEAT BUSINESS.

From your Wholesaler or direct.

GOLD SEAL PROPRIETARIES LTD., CROYDON

GENUINE MITCHAM OIL OF PEPPERMINT

Buy from the Growers

Your enquiries are solicited for **Finest Genuine Black Mitcham Oil of Peppermint**, guaranteed pure and grown by me in the Mitcham district. **£1,000 guarantee** that same is pure and free from any adulteration with cheap foreign oils. *Buy British.*

MILLER, WADDON COURT FARM, CROYDON, Surrey.



SHADEINE

FOR TINTING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised

and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

Trial size 8d. per doz. 6/-

1/4 size, per doz. 12/-

2/6 size, per doz. 24/-

3/9 size, per doz. 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2

TATCHO Sample Size 6^D

THE
HAIR RESTORER

6 Bottles in Case for
Counter Display,
4/- PER DOZ.

PROMOTES, PRODUCES, 1/3 size . . . 12/6 per doz.
BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR 2/9 size . . . 26/- per doz.

TATCHO Laboratories, 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

HAVE YOU PLACED YOUR ORDER FOR MASQUE ROUGE

The Perfume that has thrilled all Paris.

PARFUMS MARCEL GUERLAIN, Ltd.,
Regent Arcade House, 252/260 Regent Street, London, W.1

How to Appeal Against Your Rates

By A. STANLEY EAMER, F.S.I.

In two volumes, Vol. I., Without the Metropolis, 5/- net.
Vol. II, Within the Metropolis, 3/6 net, of a bookseller, or

PITMAN'S, Parker Street, Kingsway, W.C.2

(WRITE FOR BUSINESS LIST)

13

*Our D. and P. Service is as regular
as the clock and as reliable
as a Rolls-Royce.*

The Swiftsure Photographic Works

SUTTON COLDFIELD *Central for everywhere*

"DEPENDABLE TOBACCO WHOLESALERS."

MIXED PARCELS A SPECIALITY
Established Fifty Years.

Price Lists mailed on request.

A PROFITABLE SIDE LINE
FOR CHEMISTS.

SINGLETON & COLE, LTD., CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM

OPHTHALMIC TRIAL CASES

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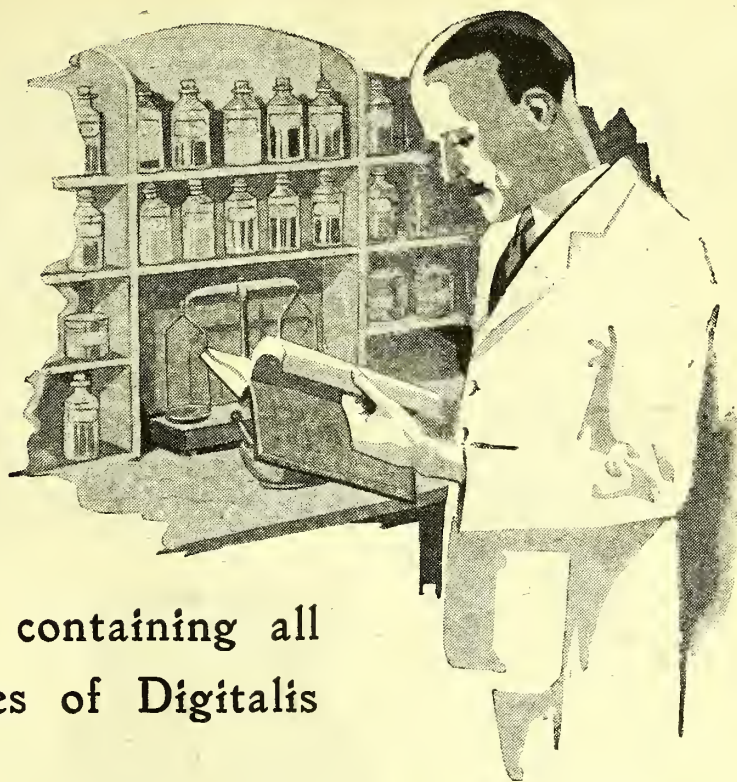
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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Contents

No. 9

Series 2612

Vol. 112

	PAGE		PAGE
Business Changes ..	241	Merchandise Marks Inquiry	263
C. & D. Commercial Compendium	275	New Companies and Company News ..	243
C. & D. Retail Price List	252	Observations and Reflections	255
Coming Events	242	Optical Notes	259
Corner for Students	259	Personalities	252
Corner Shops	247	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:—	
Correspondence:—		Edinburgh Evening Meeting	260
Letters	270	Branch Meetings ..	262
Miscellaneous Inquiries	272	Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland—	
Subscribers' Symposium	272	Council Meeting ..	246
Legal Queries	272	Retail Pharmacists' Union	247
Deaths	254	Retrospect	272
Editorial Articles:—		Scottish Insurance Dispensing	250
Medicines for Medical Benefits	256	Scottish News	242
Zinc Oxide Industry	258	South African Pharmacy Board	244
English News	241	Trade Marks	253
Festivities	248	Trade Notes	253
German Foreign Trade	264	Trade Report	266
Information Department	254	Westminster Wisdom ..	252
Irish News	242	Wills	251
Italian Power	265	Winter Session	249
Alcohol	243		
Legal Reports	243		
Movement in Display ..	245		

Business Changes

NATURAL PRODUCTS, LTD., have removed to Onzo House, 4 Took's Court, Farnival Street, Holborn, London, E.C.4.

TAYLOR GIBSONS, LTD., chemists, have removed from 14 Cloth Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to more commodious premises in the Bigg Market.

MR. D. LINDSAY McCLEURE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the branch business of Mr. James B. McLaren, chemist and druggist, at 66 Glebe Park, Kirkcaldy.

MR. J. S. DAVIES, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. I. Kudish, chemist and druggist, 18 Chepstow Mansions, Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

MR. J. M. JAMES, chemist and druggist, 256 King Street, London, W.6, has purchased the business of Mr. L. A. James, chemist and druggist, 161 Goldhawk Road, W.12.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

British Industries Fair

The President of the Board of Trade has set up a committee to examine the present situation as regards the British Industries Fair and to consider what means can be adopted to increase still further its utility to British trade. The committee is composed as follows:—

Viscount Chelmsford (chairman), Lord Barnby, Mr. John Beard, Sir Percival Bower, Sir John Corcoran, Sir Robert Donald, Sir William J. Larke, Mr. Guy Locock, Sir Sydney Skinner, Sir Gilbert Vyle, and Mr. Robert Waddington.

It is hoped that in the course of their inquiries the committee will investigate and report on a number of questions, including the date on which the Fair is to be held, and the desirability of holding a second Fair in the autumn. Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee (Mr. A. R. Fraser), Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

The Royal Society

The Council of the Royal Society recommended, on February 20, the following for election to the Society:— H. S. Allen, E. B. Bailey, F. T. Brooks, P. A. M. Dirac, H. W. Dudley, C. A. Edwards, H. Eltringham, C. E. Inglis, H. S. Jones, E. K. Rideal, R. Robison, J. Stephenson, G. P. Thomson, C. Todd and W. W. C. Topley.

Inquests

At Horsham, on February 21, a "Misadventure" verdict was given at an inquest on a baby aged fifteen months, who was found playing with a box of pills, the greater number of which were then missing. The mother said that the box was not labelled "Poison"; a medical witness stated that each pill contained $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of strychnine and that two such pills were sufficient to cause the child's death.

At Birmingham, on February 24, an inquiry was held concerning the death of Herbert Makepeace, Golden Hillock Road, a sales organiser, who left a note stating that he had taken 200 aspirin tablets. Professor G. H. Wilson said that the cause of death was an overdose of aspirin. "It is difficult to see how it could have been taken unless in a paste or something of that sort," Professor Wilson added. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

Birmingham

Mr. A. R. Bunting has arranged an exhibition in the Birmingham Museum for the study of crystallography.

The "Birmingham Daily Post" devotes a page daily to feminine interests; articles touching on the care of children, domestic remedies, cosmetics and perfumery are included.

The British Industries Fair, at Castle Bromwich, contained little to interest the pharmacist. Although the streets of the city have been filled with visitors to the Fair, complaints of slackness have been heard in the shops.

Newport

Students, assistants and apprentices at Newport have formed an association, which they call the Newport Pharmacy Club. The Club is open for any assistant or apprentice to join. The meetings are held at the Newport Technical College. On March 26 Dr. Stanley White, of Parke, Davis & Co., is expected. The officers are:—President, A. Brennan, B.Sc.; Chairman, J. B. Llewellyn; Secretary, Miss G. Griffiths; Treasurer, A. Padgett; Committee, G. Hunt, J. B. Shepherd and Miss Richards.

The Club, although in its infancy, has already run two very successful dances, the second on

February 20 at the Westgate Hotel, organised by Mr. J. B. Llewellyn and Mr. A. Padgett, who also acted as M.C.s. From the 120 present they had very good support. Among the senior visitors were Messrs. A. Breunan, E. G. T. Loyley, W. H. Padgett, H. W. Edwards, D. Smith and Kenwyn, and Mesdames Brennan, Padgett and Kenwyn. Dance prizes were presented to Misses M. Jones, Meg Jones, Kirk and Maddox, and Messrs. Dent, Letsall and A. H. Evans.

Sheffield

The closing down of several works in Sheffield is making itself felt in the drug trade.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. H. G. Williams, The Moor, is making satisfactory progress following a recent operation.

Since the commencement of their business in the 'nineties the staff of Burdall & Burdall, manufacturing chemists, Gihraltar Street, has increased by about 400 hands.

Miscellaneous

WINDOW SMASH.—A window at the premises of Taylors Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester Road, Bradford, was smashed recently by a motor-car, which skidded into an electric lamp standard.

FIRE.—Owing to a defect in a flue, there was an outbreak of fire, on February 24, at 144 Central Street, City Road, London, E.C., the premises of G. Parker-Lewis Co., Ltd., chemists. The damage was not of an extensive nature.

NEW RHEUMATISM CLINIC.—H.M. the Queen opened, on February 25, the British Red Cross Society's Central Clinic for the treatment of rheumatism at Peto Place, London, N.W.1. It is expected that patients will be admitted on or about March 12, and that 400 can be dealt with in a day.

CLOSING ORDER.—Ipswich Town Council has made an order fixing the hours of closing for shops at 7.30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays; 1 p.m. on Wednesdays; 8 p.m. on Fridays; and 9 p.m. on Saturdays. Provision is made for Saturday to be selected instead of Wednesday for the half-holiday. Any objections must be forwarded to the Home Secretary before March 18.

ANALYST'S REPORT.—Mr. F. W. F. Arnaud, F.I.C., analyst to the Kent County Council, states in his report for the quarter ended December 31, 1929, that 897 samples of food and drugs were examined during that period. Throughout the year 1929, sixty-five samples of drugs were submitted for examination, and these, with the exception of one, were found to comply with the requirements of the B.P. The exception was a sample of spirit of nitrous ether, which was slightly deficient in ethyl nitrite.

VISIT TO WORKS.—Sixty members of the North-East London Pharmaceutical Association visited the works of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, N., on February 20. The scale on which the manufacturing of chemicals and galenicals is carried on amazed the visitors, and the whole concern was found to be a veritable hive of British industry and enterprise. At the end of a two hours' itinerary the visitors were regaled with tea. The thanks of the Association were expressed by the president (Mr. T. E. Cushing), ably seconded by Mr. G. B. Barnard, J.P. Mr. C. Mervyn Hill responded.

IN THE COURTS.—In Bow County Court, London, on February 17, Alice Jane Cadman and Elizabeth Cadman, both of Romford, obtained judgment in the sums of £2 10s. and £1 2s. 6d. respectively, with costs, against the East London Manufacturing Co., Boleyn Road, E., in respect of damage to their clothes caused by the hursting of a harrel of creosote which fell from a lorry belonging to the defendants.—At the Kent Assizes, on February 25, William H. Payne was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for administering cantharides to his wife with intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy her.—At the South-West London Police Court, recently, Henry Cusden, grocer, Tooting, S.W., was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs for having sold pepper which was found to contain 42 per cent. of starches.

Irish News

Belfast

Mr. W. J. Hardy (past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) and Mr. James Dundee were among the visitors to the London Section of the British Industries Fair.

The following new pharmacies have been, or are about to be, opened in Belfast:—Mr. W. M. Rutherford at Rosemary Street; Mr. John A. Stewart, Beersbridge Road, Castlereagh Road; Mr. George Johnston, at 7 Shore Road; Mr. Joseph Miller, late of Causeway Street, Portrush, at Shankill Road.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. R. Allan, ironmonger, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, has applied to the Town Council for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

Under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, intimidation has been given that the Neptune Mills, Ltd., 35 Charlotte Street, Leith, intend to apply to the local authority for a licence to sell weed killer and all substances to which Section 2 of the above Act applies.

Mr. W. D. Wilson, chemist, 9-11 Riverside, Malacca, Straits Settlements, who has been established in Malacca for the past twenty years, has sold his business to a Penang firm of chemists. Mr. Wilson sails for home in March, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and their daughter, and intend being in Aberdeen in June.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur:

Tuesday, March 4

Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 5.15 p.m. Sir William Bragg, F.R.S., on "X-Ray Determination of the Structure of Cellulose."

Birkbeck College, Breams Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, at 6 p.m. Professor Alex. McKenzie, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., on "The Migration of Hydrocarbon Radicles in Optically Active Compounds." Admission free, without ticket.

Wednesday, March 5

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, at 8 p.m. Ordinary meeting. Professor Arthur R. Ling, M.Sc., F.I.C., on "Brewing as a Branch of Science."

Institution of Chemical Engineers, Rooms of the Geological Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Professor W. E. Gibbs, D.Sc., M.I.Chem.E., on "The Formation and Growth of Crystals."

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., annual dinner and dance. Reception 6.30 p.m., dinner 7 p.m. Tickets 12s. 6d. each.

Thursday, March 6

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Bedfordshire Branch, George Hotel, Luton. Annual dinner. Tickets 6s. 6d. each. Evening dress optional.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. G. W. Fenton and C. K. Ingold on "Influence of Poles and Polar Linkings on the Course Pursued by Elimination Reactions, Parts VII, VIII and IX" (three papers).

Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 5.15 p.m. Mr. J. B. S. Haldane on "Some Problems of Genetics."

Combined Metropolitan Branches, Hotel Russell, Russell Square, London, W.C.1, 7 p.m. till midnight. Snapper and dance. Tickets, 5s. 6d. single, 10s. 6d. double, from the secretary, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, or from the secretaries of any of the Metropolitan branches or associations.

Saturday, March 8

Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 3 p.m. Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., on "Atomic Nuclei and their Structure."

Legal Reports

Dangerous Drugs Acts.—At the Kent Assizes, on February 22, Tom Rickard (34), whose address was given as Bromley, pleaded "Guilty" to five charges of having forged National Health Insurance prescriptions for morphine sulphate tablets (*C. & D.*, February 1, p. 128) and of being in unlawful possession of a "dangerous" drug. Remarking that the accused was much to be pitied, Mr. Justice Rowlatt sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment in the second division.

A Twofold Claim.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on February 24, Mrs. Laura Blasius, The Rosary, Hayward's Heath, was sued by George Arnold & Co., Kennans House, Crown Court, E.C., who claimed damages for the alleged conversion of parcels of aspirin and for an account of the transactions between the parties. Mr. Palmer, for the plaintiffs, explained that his clients had borrowed money from the Guarantee Trust of New York. The latter became apprehensive and pressed the company. Mr. Blasius was the managing director of the plaintiff company, and Mrs. Blasius, who had some money of her own, came to an arrangement with the Guarantee Trust Co. by which she guaranteed the account of the company with the trust and took over certain securities which the Trust held. Among the securities were the parcels of aspirin with which the action was concerned. Mr. Palmer explained that the plaintiff company was in voluntary liquidation. Mrs. Blasius maintained that she was entitled to realise the securities and reimburse herself. She was prepared to account for any surplus to the defendants, who contended that there should have been a surplus in their favour, because the price of the aspirin on the English market was 2s. 1d., whereas Mrs. Blasius had disposed of it abroad at 1s. 6½d. per lb. The case put forward by Mrs. Blasius in reply was that the aspirin was defective in quality and could not be sold on the English market at all. His lordship found that Mr. Blasius, who acted for his wife in the matter, had realised a sum which could not have been exceeded by a realisation in any other way. The aspirin, his lordship was satisfied, was defective, and no greater sum of money could have been received by adopting any course different from that adopted by the defendant. The plaintiffs' claim in that sense failed, though the company was entitled to an account. The costs would have to be paid by the plaintiff company. Judgment was entered accordingly.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

WATSON'S LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturing and retail chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are: H. B. Watson, W. C. Watson and E. B. Barter. Solicitors: W. W. Young, Son & Ward, 24 Ely Place, E.C.1.

HAYES END PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, £100. Objects: To acquire the business of a drug and photographic supply stores, heretofore carried on by W. H. Andrews at 4 The Parade, Hayes End, Middlesex. The directors are: W. H. Andrews, Mrs. R. M. Andrews and H. F. Turner.

H. C. THOMPSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists and opticians, etc. The life directors are: J. H. Thompson and C. M. Thompson, both of 1 Clifton Road, Anfield, Liverpool, chemists and druggists. R.O.: 461 West Derby Road, Liverpool.

THEW, ARNOTT & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £6,000. Objects: To carry on the business of shellac, gum, wax, glue and chemical merchants, manufacturers of white lac, etc. The first directors are: S. A. Thew, C. E. Thew, R. J. Thew and M. Arnott. Solicitors: Crowther & Gray, 10 Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

GAZE BROTHERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. E. Gaze and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are: J. E. Gaze, "Ravens Court," Wealdstone, physician and surgeon; W. E. Gaze, 10 The Avenue, Higham's Park, E.4, chemist and druggist; and A. W. Garside, 92 Turners Hill, Cheshunt, chemist and druggist (all directors of Gaze & Garside, Ltd.). R.O.: 5 The Broadway, St. Margarets, Middlesex.

GLADYS COOPER'S BEAUTY PREPARATIONS, LTD.—A petition for the winding-up to be heard on March 8 has been presented to the High Court by Lady Pearson (Miss Gladys Cooper), who started it in 1924.

FLETCHERS PHARMACY, LTD.—At a meeting held in Leeds on February 7, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. C. S. Holliday, Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, was appointed liquidator.

HOOPER STRUVE & Co., LTD.—The net receipts for 1929 totalled £10,515 (£9,786). The profit was £5,709 (against £5,080). A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared on the preference shares (£4,000), 3d. per share on the ordinary shares, £625 (against nil); transfer to reserve £1,000 (same); forward, £1,094 (against £1,010).

JOSEPH NATHAN & Co., LTD. (proprietors of "Glaxo"), report a net profit of £65,378 for the year ended September 30 (against £61,217 for 1927-28). After adding the balance of £26,883 brought forward and deducting the dividend for the year to June 30 last on the "A" Seven per Cent. Preference shares, there remains a balance for disposal of £57,261. It is proposed to pay one year's dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preferred Ordinary capital (the same), absorbing £16,000 to place to reserve £5,000 (the same), and to provide for balance of income-tax £4,000 (against £3,500), leaving £32,261. Since the closing of the books the half-yearly dividend on the "A" Seven per Cent. Preference shares, due January 1 last, has been paid, amounting to £17,500.

DRUG INCORPORATED OF AMERICA, with which Boots Pure Drug Co. is associated, show earnings for 1929 of \$6.35 per share on 2,678,713 shares, against \$5.86 on 2,183,990 shares in the preceding year. The directors propose to increase the common stock from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares. The directors of Drug Incorporated have approved a plan for the acquisition of Household Products. An exchange of shares will be made on the basis of one share of Drug Incorporated for one and two-fifths shares of Household Products. Household Products is affiliated with Sterling Products through the ownership by the latter company of 150,000 shares in the former concern. In 1928 Household Products acquired Scott & Bowne, manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion. Drug Incorporated secured control of Sterling Products and the United Drug Company, with which is associated Boots Pure Drug Co. The issued capital of Household Products is 575,000 shares of no par value, while that of the Drug Incorporated is 2,380,511. On the basis of the current quotation for the stock of Drug Incorporated, the purchase price is approximately £6,654,000.

SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS, LTD.—The directors report a net profit of £5,718 16s. 8d. for the year ended September 30, 1929, which compares favourably with the loss incurred in the preceding year. Whilst profits have been earned sufficient to pay a dividend upon the preference shares, the Board feel that in view of the rapid progress the company's business is making, calling as it does for increased working capital, it would be inadvisable at the present moment to declare a dividend. During the period covered by the accounts the company has acquired a large number of British and foreign patents relating to sponge-rubber upholstery, including those of Sponge Rubber Seat Co., Ltd., also the business of that company. Since the last meeting important new extensions to the factory (nearly doubling the original floor space) have been completed and are now fully occupied with the flooring and upholstery departments. Many valuable additions to the plant and machinery have been installed.

South African Pharmacy Board

PUBLIC WELL SERVED, SAYS THE MAYOR

THE half-yearly meeting of the South African Pharmacy Board was opened in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Bloemfontein, on January 14, by the Mayor, Mr. Sol Harris. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Christie, M.L.A., and the following members were present: Messrs. W. A. J. Cameron and R. Macintosh (Johannesburg), P. J. Spruyt (Pretoria), H. J. McJannet (East London), F. Carter (Bloemfontein), A. M. Fyvie (Pietermaritzburg), and the Registrar, Mr. Ewald Herbert, of Pretoria.

The Mayor of Bloemfontein, in welcoming the delegates to the city, observed that, although its numbers were small, the South African Pharmacy Board was thoroughly representative of the chemists and druggists of the country, in whose best interests, and in the interests of the Union generally, it was exercising a most important function. One of its most responsible duties, for instance, was to see that only fully qualified men were passed out to dispense medicines to the public. So far as Bloemfontein was concerned, proceeded the Mayor, the public were well served by its chemists and druggists, and for this their thanks were principally owing to the father of the profession in the city, Mr. Francis Carter, the Free State representative on the Board, who let slip no opportunity of serving his colleagues in the calling and the public who looked to them for assistance and attention. He wished the members all success in their deliberations, and hoped that their stay in the city would be in every way a pleasant one.

The President thanked the Mayor for his welcome, and the Board then sat in committee.

CARRYING OUT THE PHARMACY ACT

At the second day's session, on January 15, consideration was given to the following resolution passed by the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa:—

"That the South African Pharmacy Board, having considered the appointment of a chemist and druggist for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act are carried out, the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies approve of the principle of a levy (if necessary) being made on all chemists and druggists on the register to meet the expenditure."

The Registrar reported that legal opinion had been taken. This was to the effect that such an appointment could be made by the Board, but the officer appointed could not interfere with the business of chemists.

A sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman and Mr. Spruyt, with Mr. Macintosh and the Registrar, had waited upon the Commissioner of Police and had discussed the question of the co-operation of the police authorities with the Board in seeing that the provisions of the Act were effectively carried out. A summary of the law relating to the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons and habit-forming drugs was submitted to the Commissioner of Police, who was favourably impressed with it, and had undertaken to have printed copies circulated to every police station in the Union. The summary contained everything relative to the Act that it was essential for a police officer to know. After discussion, it was resolved that, in view of the legal opinion obtained and of the assistance promised by the police, the Board considers it undesirable at the present time to appoint an inspector.

AN OFFICIAL SEAL

With regard to the subject of an official seal for the Board, correspondence was read from the Government that the Union coat of arms could not be used for the proposed seal. After discussion, it was agreed that a competition be organised and designs called for, an award of £5 5s. to be made to the designer of the most suitable seal. The seal must bear the name of the Board in English and Afrikaans, and must depict its calling.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

It was reported that the executive committee had considered applications from sundry persons holding certificates as chemists and druggists granted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and certificates as pharmaceutical chemists granted by the same body. The Board sanctioned the decision of the committee that, as a general principle, any person holding the qualification as chemist and druggist of the British Society be exempted from the Board's preliminary scientific examination on otherwise complying with the Board's rules; also, that any person holding the diploma as a pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain be likewise exempted, and in addition from chemistry (stage 2) in the qualifying examination.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS

On the recommendation of the executive committee, it was agreed to give the committee discretionary powers to appoint examiners in case of emergency; that two examiners be appointed for the oral examination at each of the three centres, and that it be left to these examiners to arrange whether they would take oral examinations in pharmacy and pharmacognosy jointly or separately; also that two examiners be appointed for each subject in the preliminary scientific examination.

DOCTORS' CONSULTING ROOMS

Consideration was given to the practice of medical practitioners having their consulting rooms attached to chemists' shops and displaying the name-plates on chemists' premises. The following resolution, passed by the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa, was submitted:—

"That the Medical Council and Pharmacy Board be asked (a) to take steps to prevent medical practitioners from having their consulting rooms attached to chemists' shops or displaying their name-plates on chemists' premises; (b) to debar the use of prescription pads and envelopes which have the name and address of a chemist printed thereon."

The registrar explained that the Board, at its last meeting, decided to ascertain, first of all, the view of the Medical Council on the subject. This was done, and the reply of the Medical Council was to the effect that it was "not prepared to do anything in connection with the first request." With regard to the second, the Medical Council had decided to make it one of the matters which would be subject to the Council's disciplinary powers.

The Chairman announced that the Bloemfontein chemists had notified him that they were opposed to the Board taking any steps relative to the question of consulting rooms and name-plates of medical practitioners attached to chemists' premises, on the ground that the matter rested with the Medical Council. It was pointed out by members of the Board, however, that the Bloemfontein delegates to the last congress of the Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa had voted in favour of the motion passed. Mr. Cameron pointed out that the custom was an old-established one, dating from the days when it was necessary for doctors to share the premises of chemists. This necessity no longer existed, and, in his opinion, the practice would gradually die out of its own accord. The Board had already expressed that view that the custom was undesirable, but difficult to stamp out. Other members pointed out that the practice was very prevalent, particularly in Pretoria and Bloemfontein, and that it was undesirable from the points of view of the chemists, the doctors and the public. The Chairman remarked that the public would see to it that the custom died out. It was agreed to notify the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies that the Board considered both practices undesirable. It realised that the first-mentioned practice was one of very long standing, but considered that it would, in time, die out of its own accord. With regard to the second practice, the Board would like to see this cease.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE PRACTICE

The President of the Board (Mr. J. Christie), when asked subsequently to give particulars as to the undesirability of the practice, told a representative of "The Friend," the Bloemfontein morning paper, that doctors who had their consulting rooms in chemists' premises generally felt under an obligation to advise their patients to support those chemists; or the chemists, conversely, got their customers to support the doctors who engaged part of their premises, no matter whether the complaint to be treated was essentially one for a specialist and lay outside the strict province of the doctors whose consulting rooms were on the premises of the chemists.

WORKING HAND-IN-GLOVE

It happened too, said Mr. Christie, that doctors wrote out prescriptions and told patients where to have them made up, or in some cases gave the prescriptions to the chemists themselves. Sometimes such chemists and doctors worked hand-in-glove to their mutual advantage and financial gain, but to the financial detriment of the public. Competition, he said, should be free and open, and the public should be absolutely unfettered in choosing the best and cheapest chemists to make up their prescriptions. Only in that way would it be possible to obviate the undesirable state of affairs under which, in some cases, chemists could sell a patient three times as much medicine as might be actually necessary.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

The Board elected the following office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Executive committee, Mr. J. Christie (president, ex-officio) and Messrs. R. Macintosh, P. J. Spruyt and F. Carter, with Mr. W. A. J. Cameron as alternate; Education and examination committee: Mr. W. A. J. Cameron (chairman) and Messrs. J. Christie, F. Carter, A. M. Fyvie and R. Macintosh.

VISITORS ENTERTAINED TO DINNER

The members of the South African Pharmacy Board were entertained to dinner on the second evening of their visit at Polley's Hotel, Bloemfontein. The function was arranged by the Orange Free State Pharmaceutical Society, the President of which, Mr. A. M. Reichenberg, presided. He was supported by the Mayor of Bloemfontein, the President of the South African Pharmacy Board (Mr. J. Christie), Messrs. A. M. Fyvie, P. J. Spruyt, Francis Carter, W. F. Prophet and others. The Chairman submitted the toast of the South African Pharmacy Board, to whose outstanding work in the interests of the profession he paid generous tribute. Mr. Christie in reply assured the gathering of the Board's desire to continue its efforts on behalf of pharmacy, while at the same time holding the balance between the rights of the chemists and the interests of the public.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Mr. John Christie, M.L.A., the President of the South African Pharmacy Board, was born at Alva, Scotland, on August 26, 1883, and was educated at Paisley. In 1901 he went out to South Africa as a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and subsequently qualified as a chemist in South Africa. For eight years he served in the City Council of Johannesburg, and was Chairman of the Finance and Public Health Committees before being elected Mayor. A sterling champion of his profession, Mr. Christie loses no opportunity to further the cause of the chemists and druggists in Parliament, and his election as first Chairman of the Pharmacy Board in 1928



MR. JOHN CHRISTIE, M.L.A.

was a graceful compliment to the valuable work he had performed in the interests of his calling. A member of the National Council of the Labour Party, Mr. Christie is as widely popular with all parties in the House as he is with political friends and foes alike in his constituency.

Movement in Display

AN object in motion almost infallibly catches the eye of the average passer-by, and if the attention thus gained is led to the goods and their selling points, the effect will quickly be felt on sales. One simple means of attraction is provided by the revolving machine. This consists of a baize-covered turn-table operated by a clockwork motor, and most models will run for about eight hours when fully wound, carrying a weight of some 20 lb. The electrically-operated turn-table is also a valuable display unit; power may be obtained from the electricity supply, and the turn-table can be made to revolve at various speeds. A moving display unit can now be obtained, consisting of a fantastic figure mounted on a clockwork-driven turn-table; this is automatically stopped and re-started at every revolution by means of a light chain attached to the figure, which swings round as the figure turns and winds itself round an upright rod provided for this purpose. Still another method of introducing movement is by flashing lamps, and many different effects can be obtained by wiring one or more lamps up with a flasher. It has to be remembered, however, that a moving object is not in itself sufficient to ensure the success of a display. A feature of this character may actually lessen the sales value of the window if it monopolises attention to the exclusion of the goods that are actually for sale. It is highly important, therefore, to "tie-up" the moving unit with the display as a whole. A good example was noticed recently in a chemist's display of hair-brushes, in which the central feature was a brush slowly revolving. This not only focussed attention at once, but it also lent point to a card, which read: "Regarded from any angle —s Hair Brushes are the most perfect made."

In another case, a chemist had made good use of an electric turn-table to feature three special winter lines—a cold preventive, a cough cure, and a tonic. A wall-board stand, consisting of three upright partitions at angles of 120 degrees, had been made, and the spaces between the partitions were devoted to special displays of each of the three lines, with appropriate tickets. As the turn-table revolved, each section of the stand came into view in turn, thus securing greater attention and making a stronger impression than if the three had been displayed in more ordinary fashion. Much the same applies to the use of flashing lamps as a means of catching the eye; merely to have a light alternately appearing and disappearing achieves no object, and in many cases irritates those who might otherwise study the display. There are, however, many ways in which the device can be used to drive home an effective sales message if a little more trouble is taken. There is a display in which the properties of a health salt were emphasised by means of two photographic positives, illuminated alternately from behind by flashing lamps, one showing a portrait of a lugubrious individual, while the other was the same person smiling broadly. The positives were placed one on either side of a display of the product, and attention was attracted from one to the other by the flashing light. Inquiry revealed that this centre-piece was entirely the work of the chemist, and it illustrates the wide possibilities of simple "trick" lighting when used with ingenuity. Two lamps, flashing at alternate intervals, can also be used effectively in conjunction with cut-out shades. A suburban chemist had put such an idea into effect several weeks ago. On the left of the window was an opaque lamp-shade in which was cut, stencil-fashion, the word "Colds?" while balancing it on the right was a similar shade carrying the name of a cure. The alternate flashing of these two words caught the eye even from the opposite side of the road, and was undoubtedly a sales-aid.

A YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN.—Mr. John Crowther, who carried on a drug store and mineral water works at Grassington, Yorkshire, died on February 14 at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Crowther was well known in connection with antiquarian and archeological affairs, and came into prominence in connection with the discovery of prehistoric remains at Elbolton Cave, between Skipton and Grassington. A flower was named after him in Wharfedale. He presented his extensive collection of Upper Wharfedale relics to the Skipton Museum.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on February 21, Mr. F. Storey (president) in the chair. There were present also Messrs. S. S. Badger, A. C. McBride, Horatio Todd, W. J. Hardy, J. E. Connor, R. I. Edwards, Samuel Gibson, J. F. Grimes, H. McRoberts, Wm. Martin, James Dundee, John Maxwell, Professor Small and Dr. Acheson. Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick (secretary) was in attendance. Apologies for absence were read from Mr. W. S. Taylor and Mr. H. Lancashire.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sir Thomas McMullan wrote thanking the members for their sympathy in his illness.

Mr. Fred Walsh wrote thanking the Council for its expression of sympathy on the death of his father, Mr. Robert Walsh. Mr. C. L. Johnston, Downpatrick, wrote similarly in connection with the death of his father, Mr. Roden Johnston, Ph.C.

Mr. T. L. Cole, Whitewell, Belfast, wrote resigning his membership of the Council.

Greetings were read from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and were suitably acknowledged.

The Society reported receipt of the Register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the "Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy" from the Pharmaceutical Press.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL POISONS

The Minister of Home Affairs wrote enclosing copy of a letter sent by him to the County Councils on the subject of the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons by others than qualified persons. In his letter the Minister said:—

Having given this matter very careful consideration, the Minister has been forced to the conclusion that in granting these licences the local authorities have not attached sufficient importance to the necessity for a strict compliance with the statutory conditions which should be fulfilled before the issue of a licence can be justified.

In the first place, I have to point out that prior to the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1903 no unqualified persons were entitled to sell such poisons, and the concession given by that Act in this respect by which unqualified persons were enabled to obtain licences for the sale of agricultural poisons was limited not only by such conditions as might be imposed by regulations, but by the definite provisions of Section 2... amended by the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925...

I have also to remind you that the statutory regulations relating to the issue of these licences provide *inter alia* that the applicant must have made suitable provision for the separate storage of the poisons in a distinct and separate part of the building where he proposes to sell the same, and that the poison can only be sold from or on the premises specified in the licence. A number of cases have been brought to the notice of the Minister in which licences have been granted, although the district was amply served by pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, and druggists, each of whom carried a considerable stock of agricultural and horticultural poisons. Furthermore, it would appear that in certain cases licences have been granted to persons who could not possibly be considered as competent to fulfil the requirements referred to above. In one case which was brought to the notice of the Minister a licence was granted to a person living in lodgings who had no other place of business.

The Minister, therefore, fears that in a considerable number of cases licences have been granted in which the statutory conditions have not been fulfilled, and he cannot but think that local authorities have not in all cases taken adequate steps to satisfy themselves by a careful scrutiny of all the particulars of each case that the application is one in which the grant of a licence is justifiable. The Minister is not aware of the method at present adopted by your Council for the investigation of such applications, but he would venture to suggest that before arriving at a decision in such cases the Council should have before it full and precise particulars in regard to all the factors upon which

the grant of a licence depends. In order to secure that such information may be available it is suggested, for example, that all applications might in the first instance be considered by a special committee appointed for the purpose which could investigate each case in detail, particular consideration being given to any objections which may have been put forward; or should this course not be deemed convenient, the preliminary investigations might be carried out by the county secretary, who, in submitting each application to the Council, would forward a special report setting out in detail the facts in regard to the various points upon which the decision of the Council rests.

The Minister is sure that your Council will realise the importance of maintaining a strict supervision over the issue of licences for the sale of commodities of this nature, but he has thought it well to remind your Council of the serious nature of its statutory responsibilities in this respect. He is confident, however, that the matter having been brought to the notice of your Council, steps will in future be taken to ensure a rigid limitation of the issue of licences to those persons alone who can fully comply with the conditions entitling them to receive such licences.

Mr. McBRIDE said that the Tyrone County Council had turned the letter down. He alleged that the chairman would not read it at the Council.

Mr. GRIMES (a member of the County Council) said that the letter was on the agenda and the chairman passed it over.

The PRESIDENT said if the councils still issued licences it was up to the Pharmaceutical Council to bring the matter before the Home Office. All they could do was to wait and see the results. They would wait and see what the other county councils did when they met.

Mr. CONNOR said he had a complaint from an Armagh man who wanted to know when they would get protection from men coming round from door to door selling dip.

Mr. HARDY: In other words, they are hawking poison round.

The PRESIDENT said that if any member could get a definite case, let it be reported so that the law could be put in motion.

Mr. CONNOR: That has already been done.

It was stated that the minutes of the County Council of Tyrone would go to the Ministry of Home Affairs in the ordinary way. After further discussion the secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt of the letter.

Arising out of this matter, the secretary reported that licences had been granted by the Antrim County Council in five cases, and that he had opposed the issue of others in co. Down, co. Antrim and co. Tyrone. That was all he could do. It was decided to draw the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs to those cases and ask what action it proposed to take.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee recommended that the examiners in all the subjects be reappointed, and, on the motion of Mr. TODD, seconded by Mr. GIBSON, this was agreed to.

The Committee reported that they had passed the following certificates:—Michael P. Lee, Belfast; Harold G. Gwynne, Omagh; Wm. R. Atkinson, Belfast; Edward V. Kerrigan, Belfast; Maureen Hughes, Armagh; all of whom submitted junior leaving certificates, with the exception of Mr. Kerrigan (junior grade, 1920). The declaration of James Thompson *re* apprenticeship was accepted, as was that of Dwight L. Moody. In the case of a candidate submitting the junior certificate of the College of Preceptors (passed in French only at the preliminary standard) it was decided that the candidates must take all subjects. In the case of a letter from Mr. W. J. Heatherington asking if apprenticeship commenced before the passing of the Act counted, it was decided to pass the candidate, subject to the solicitor's approval.

The action of the committee in each case was approved.

GROCERS' PRICE LIST

The PRESIDENT drew attention to the issuing of a price list to grocers by an English firm containing such articles as lung balsam, embrocation, family lung syrup, glycerin and ipecac. cough mixture, and said something must be done to protect their licentiates.

Mr. DUNDEE said that the U.R.D.T.A. was taking up the matter.

Mr. GIBSON said that things such as mentioned by the president were doing the public harm.

The question of the sale of potent drugs was also raised, and several members referred to the necessity for a third schedule.

The PRESIDENT said they should get up a short list for a third schedule.

Professor SMALL said that the Faculty of Medicine might approve such a list.

Mr. HARDY said that "aspirins" were sold in automatic machines in England.

Mr. MAXWELL said that chemists nowadays sold everything, including gramophones and brassware.

The PRESIDENT said that the previous list of potent drugs sent on was so long that it killed itself.

The question of a third schedule was referred to the Law Committee.

NEW MEMBERS

The following nominated candidates were elected as members of the Society:—Thomas McAllister, The Pharmacy, Omagh; Samuel Aaron Rosenthal, 6 Merrion Row, Dublin; Thomas Seymour Hart, 82 Mountpottinger Road, Belfast; Victoria Mary Orr, 165 Ormeau Road, Belfast.

ALTERATION OF REGISTER

Referring to the report of the General Purposes Committee in which the opinion of the registrar was asked as to the changing of the Register to show the different grades under which licentiates qualified, the registrar replied as follows:—

I have your letter of the 20th instant, embodying a resolution passed at the statutory meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland relative to the alteration of the Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists, and with reference thereto I beg to state that I submitted your resolution to the legal adviser of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a view to obtaining his advice on the matter. He advised me that the Act requires five Registers to be made and such subdivisions of each Register as may be required for the purposes of the Act, and that it is compulsory for me to make the Registers and the divisions of each Register. The legal adviser cannot see, however, that the suggested division as proposed in the resolution above referred to is one required by the Act, and accordingly it would not be within my powers to make the alterations differentiating between the various grades of examinations.

On the motion of Mr. HARDY it was agreed to consult the Society's solicitor on the matter.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Election of Executive Committee

The undermentioned have been nominated for their respective areas for election to the R.P.U. Executive Committee, which will hold office for two years from April 1. Three members have to be elected for each area, and where there is a contest, voting papers will be dispatched to members in that area on March 7, returnable on March 20. Candidates wishing to withdraw must notify the Secretary, R.P.U., before March 1.

Area 1. *Metropolitan*.—Atkins, Ernest Andrew; Clement, Howell Edwin; Corral, George Frederick; Keall, John; Melnush, Andrew Ralph.

Area 2. *West*.—Marshall, Henry Herbert; Phillips, Francis Daniel.

Area 3. *South*.—French, John Edward; Martin, Hubert Joseph; Rowsell, Philip Poale.

Area 4. *North-East*.—Forster, William; Gillegan, Herbert; Hindle, Fred; Twigg, John George.

Area 5. *North-West*.—Clubb, William Herbert; Hardy, Thomas; Scholes, William Isaac.

Area 6. *Central*.—Carr, Edward Crossley; Hague, John; Stearn, Sidney J.

Corner Shops

THE chemist who is fortunate enough to possess a shop situated at the junction of two public thoroughfares has a distinct advantage over his competitors, in that the average corner site has a more commanding appearance. It stands out conspicuously within view of people coming from at least three directions, and, if the shop is in a busy neighbourhood, where buses and other public vehicles pass constantly, it is not at all infrequent for the corner to become known by the name of the owner of the business. Such public recognition has obvious advantages, and the wise retailer does not fail to benefit by his good fortune—or good judgment—in purchasing a shop so much in evidence, and by the fact that his name is performed on everybody's lips. With modern shops, it is a general custom to have the entrance on the corner, and it certainly seems to be the obvious place for it; but, on the other hand, a more imposing effect can sometimes be created by a corner window, both from the point of view of display, and of the general effect on the corner façade as a whole. There are retailers who prefer this latter method, with an entrance on each frontage. A strong point in favour of the corner entrance, apart from architectural considerations, is that it provides a means of drawing into the shop potential



customers coming from several directions. The treatment of the corner depends to a great extent upon the architectural style of the building, and upon the shop surroundings. The nature of the side street must be taken into consideration: if it is a small, narrow street, or a *cul-de-sac*, it will probably be advisable to have a display window on the corner, and the entrance facing the main thoroughfare. The reason for this is that the short, narrow street does not attract a lot of foot traffic, and the entrance facing the biggest stream of passers-by will obviously be more suitable. Moreover, a narrow side street does not always provide a suitable setting for an imposing corner entrance. Where the side street is an unimportant one, the return window will need to be particularly well lighted; the tendency then will be for people coming along the principal thoroughfare from the opposite direction to examine this window first, then, continuing their inspection in the rounded corner of the window, they will be gradually drawn towards the entrance, and thus into the shop. The accompanying illustration of the premises of Hill & Shaw, chemists, Cheltenham, effectively demonstrates one modern form of treatment for a chemist's shop on an important corner site. The front is in artificial stone, with bronze sashes, and bronze grilles beneath the windows. An attractive innovation is the introduction of two small cases for display purposes let into reveals in the stone on either side of the doorway. The fascia consists of bronze lettering applied direct on to the stone architrave, a particularly neat form of fascia treatment in keeping with the dignity of the profession, and a marked improvement on the unsightly glass-fronted fascia with gilded incised lettering.

Festivities

Bedfordshire Whist Drive and Dance

THE Bedfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a successful whist drive and dance on January 16 at Luton. After a very enjoyable time at whist the company adjourned for refreshments, when Mrs. A. W. Morgan presented the prizes to the winners: *Ladies*.—Miss Wynter, Mrs. R. W. Noble, Miss E. Hawkes, Mrs. G. S. Wynter. *Gentlemen*.—Messrs. T. Hale, W. O'Connor, E. R. Baldock, J. H. Turner. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

Plymouth Pharmacists' Social Evening

THE annual whist drive, supper and dance of the Plymouth Pharmaceutical Association, was held at the Royal Hotel, on February 12. The president (Mr. C. Condy U'Ren) presided over a large number of chemists and friends. After supper, dancing took place until 1 a.m. Mrs. C. Condy U'Ren presented the whist prizes to the following winners: *Ladies*.—Mrs. R. S. Gollop, Mrs. Snelling, Mrs. F. Leatherby, Mrs. F. A. Roper. *Gentlemen*.—Dr. Marshall, Mr. J. A. Butts, Mr. Birt, Mr. Philp.

Wolverhampton Social

THE annual social of the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association held in conjunction with the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, took the form this year of a supper and dance, with a subsidiary and abridged whist drive, held at the Victoria Hotel on January 30, and proved a very successful function. A large number of members and friends attended. There was a good band, a good supper and a good balance of profit for the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Kenneth Brodie was M.C. for the dancing and Mr. Chas. Warner officiated in the card-room.

Birkenhead Ladies' Night

THE seventh annual ladies' night of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 16, at Liverpool, when fifty guests assembled, including the president of the Society (Mr. L. Moreton Parry) and the president of the Liverpool and Wallasey Association. Mr. C. H. Wright proposed the toast to "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Parry replied. After the interval community singing commenced, this being thoroughly enjoyed, and reflecting credit on the organisers, Messrs. H. Lunt and W. King.

Grimsby and District Pharmacists' Dinner

THE annual dinner and dance of the Grimsby and District Pharmacists' Association was held at the Masonic Hall recently. Among the guests were the Mayor and Mayoress and representatives of the manufacturing and wholesale houses. The guests numbered 100. Mr. R. C. Matthews offered a warm welcome to all the guests, and asked the representatives of the wholesale houses to convey to their respective firms the Association's gratitude for their generous support and for the many presents which had been offered as prizes. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. Each lady present received a box of chocolates and each gentleman a box of cigarettes. Thanks are due to the president and Mr. D. Brown, who carried out the duties of M.C.s.

Aberdeen Whist Drive and Dance

THE Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association held their annual whist drive and dance on February 19. The first portion of the evening was devoted to whist. At supper the president (Mr. A. P. Wallace) extended a hearty welcome to the company, 120 strong, giving a special word of welcome to the heads of the two local wholesale houses, Mr. Mitchell Ross, B.Sc. (W. Paterson & Sons), and Mr. P. M. Craighead (Wm. Davidson, Ltd.), and also to the representatives of the various wholesale houses who were present. Mr. Wallace, in his remarks, referred to the early days of the Association, when Mr. James

Dyce was president. Mr. Dyce commenced business in Aberdeen in 1793, 137 years ago, and was elected president of the Association at its inaugural meeting in February 1839. He retired from business in 1845, having served the public for fifty-two years. At the same meeting Mr. Charles Davidson (Davidson & Kay) was elected the first secretary, and held that office and also a term as president for well over twenty years. In all, there have been forty-six presidents and eleven secretaries of the Association. Three of the secretaries had given amongst them fifty-seven years' service, a record which could not be readily beaten. The first social event, a dinner, took place ninety-two years ago, and the toast list would have taken at least four hours to get through. Mr. Wallace concluded by giving a vote of thanks to Mr. Mutch, the convener, Mr. Elder, and the secretary for the whole-hearted manner in which they had carried through the arrangements to make the evening such a success. The secretary acknowledged the compliment, and desired to express the thanks of the Association to Mr. Frank Milne (W. Paterson & Sons), and also to those firms who had contributed to their prize list. The following were the prize-winners:—*Ladies*: (1) Mrs. Michie, (2) Mrs. Strathdee, (3) Miss McDougall. *Gentlemen*: (1) Mr. C. E. Morrison, (2) Mr. Innes Mackay, (3) Mr. W. F. Hay. Consolation prizes: Mrs. M. K. Watt and Mr. John Forsyth. A special prize for patience was awarded to Mrs. J. H. Cheyne.

South-West London Function

THE annual dinner and dance of the South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the Holborn Restaurant, Kingsway, on February 26. The guests, numbering over 200, were welcomed by the president, Miss A. T. Borrowman and Professor H. G. Greenish, and included Mr. and Mrs. John Keall, Mr. and Mrs. T. Marns, Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Browne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Morley Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Linstead, Mr. and Mrs. Melhuish, Mrs. Freke, Mrs. M. Maw and Mr. P. Maw, Messrs. G. A. Tocher, Lockyer, W. Bennett, M.P., H. Skinner, F. G. Wells, Mallinson, Lawman and Berry. The first toast, that of the Pharmaceutical Society, was proposed by Mr. W. K. Fitch, who said the Inter-Departmental Committee's report had not yet been issued, but he thought that it would be so in the near future. He knew that the South-West Association would give its support to place the Society on a more up-to-date basis. He had much pleasure in giving the toast, coupled with the name of Mr. A. R. Melhuish. Mr. A. R. Melhuish (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society) in reply, said he expected nothing else but loyalty from the South-West Association. They had that night, for the first time in their history, a woman president. They who were endeavouring to steer the course of the Pharmaceutical Society knew the good work Miss Borrowman had done. She had perceived, continued Mr. Melhuish, that the future lies with the young. In that respect the Council of the Society is deeply indebted to her. Mr. Wells, he said, has been a tower of strength; Mrs. Freke represents the ladies and Mr. John Keall is known to everyone for the work he has done. Referring to the Government Committee's report, he said that they on the Council were about to have a chance to do something. In Mr. Bennett, he said, they had a worthy representative in the House of Commons, and one they could depend upon and who knew what he was about. The toast of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was proposed by Mr. D. A. Rees, and responded to by Mr. G. A. Mallinson. Professor Greenish, in jovial mood, proposed the toast of the South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch, and spoke of the excellent work and loyalty of that body. Miss A. T. Borrowman (president of the Association), responding, said that she had striven all her pharmaceutical life to prove that her sex had a place in the daylight. She had received the greatest help from all members, officers and committee. She felt proud to say that chivalry was not dead. The toast of the Ladies and Visitors was proposed by Mr. F. G. Wells (member of the Society's Council), and ably responded to by Mrs. Jean K. Irvine, M.B.E.

Associations' Winter Session

Birkenhead.—A meeting of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 12, Mr. C. H. Wright (president) in the chair. Miss Stevenson, of the Lancashire and Cheshire Pricing Bureau, was the speaker. The address, which dealt with the whole of the work done by the staff at the Bureau, was appreciated by all present. The main features were the increasing number of scripts to be priced; the checking of every bundle received; the R.P.U. recheck, and the list of articles to be supplied. The percentage of error in pricing was very small. Mr. Stephen Jones proposed a vote of thanks.

Brighton.—A conjoint meeting of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy and the Brighton Branch of the British Medical Association was held on February 13. Mr. Walter Deacon gave a lecture on *X-Rays: their History and Use in Medicine and Industry*. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. The meeting was well attended, the audience numbering over seventy. Several ladies were present. Mr. A. J. Franklin introduced Mr. Deacon to the meeting. Mr. Deacon gave an excellent lecture, commencing with the discovery of x-rays by Röntgen, and showing the gradual improvement that has been made up to the present day. After the lecture an interesting discussion took place, in which Dr. G. Morgan, Dr. Gray, Dr. Orlebar, Dr. Whittington, Dr. S. A. Parry and others took part. Dr. Parry, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Deacon, said he hoped that these evenings would continue, as they did much to bring pharmacists and doctors together. Mr. Kingsley Padwick seconded the vote of thanks.—At a recent meeting of the Association, when a large number of chemists were present, a resolution was unanimously passed deprecating the action of Macleans, Ltd., in supplying their peroxide tooth paste to a 6d. bazaar, and deciding to refrain from supporting such manufacturers in future.

London, (N.).—The monthly meeting of the North London Pharmaceutical Association was held on February 18, Mr. D. Anderson (president) in the chair. After the ordinary business had been transacted, the secretary (Mr. H. Skinner) introduced the question of destamping of proprietaries. An interesting discussion ensued, and a resolution was moved, seconded and adopted to call the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society to the matter and ask what steps were being taken to safeguard the chemists' position.

London (Co.).—A meeting of the London County Executive was held recently; Mr. J. Hearle (president) in the chair. The activities of the London County Pharmaceutical Association have been renewed, and meetings are now held in October, January, March and May. The Executive Committee have undertaken the responsibility for the dispensing contract with the South Metropolitan Gas Company for a period of two years. A permanent fixtures committee has been set up to arrange meetings, social functions and sports. Among other matters that have been dealt with are the new position with regard to unstamped proprietaries, and the establishment of branches of the Photographic Dealers' Association.

London (S.W.).—A well-attended meeting of the South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 7. The chair was taken by Mr. J. E. Monaghan (vice-president), who explained that the president, Miss A. T. Borrowman, had been medically advised to take a few days' rest. The sympathy of the Association and a hope that her health might be speedily repaired was expressed. The lecturer for the evening was Mr. W. Deacon, who spoke on *X-Rays: Their Mystery and Use*. Following the lecture, questions were asked concerning the exposure necessary for certain photographs, with up-to-date apparatus, compared with that available to the pioneers; comparison of bismuth with barium in a meal; difference between x-rays, radium rays and ultra-violet rays and their effects. All these questions were replied to by Mr.

Deacon. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and to Mr. H. A. Mills (who had lent and operated the lantern), was proposed by Mr. F. G. Wells.

Public Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Guild of Public Pharmacists took place on February 19, the president (Mr. R. W. Lindsey) in the chair. Dr. H. F. Brewer, M.A., gave an address on *The Preparation and Use of Liver and Liver Extracts*. A number of illustrations were shown to demonstrate the effect on the blood of administering liver preparations, in cases of pernicious anaemia. The lecturer stressed the fact that the active ingredient of the liver, a polypeptide—did not itself aid blood formation, but simply stimulated the bone-marrow to an increased production of reticulated red cells. A hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Brewer was carried on the proposition of Dr. W. Mailer.

Redhill.—A combined meeting and supper of the Redhill and Reigate Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 18, Mr. H. Hocken (president) in the chair. Mr. T. Marns (member of the Society's Council) was present. Mr. Hocken welcomed Mr. Marns and suggested that it might be a better scheme if several neighbouring associations could combine occasionally at a central place to discuss any current events of importance and ask speakers from influential bodies in the trade to be present. Mr. Marns thanked the members for their welcome and gave a lucid address on the work of the Society in general. Mr. Padwick proposed a vote of thanks.

Sheffield.—At a meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society held on February 25 an address was given by Dr. K. H. Coward on *Recent Research on the Vitamins*. The work of Drummond and his colleagues on the unsaponifiable matter of cod liver oil, said Dr. Coward, has shown that about 95 per cent. of it consists of higher alcohols and hydrocarbons. Interest in the association of vitamin A with the pigment carotene in all vegetable tissues has been revived. Carotene, carefully purified and protected from destruction, may show the properties of vitamin A. That it is not vitamin A itself (as generally accepted) is obvious from the fact that cod-liver oil contains no carotene. Vitamin B becomes more complicated. At present, different workers claim five different "B" factors, (1) the original thermostable, antineuritic factor; (2) a thermostable factor present in alkaline autoclaved yeast; (3) a second thermostable factor described by Reader; (4) a second thermostable factor described by Hunt; and (5) the Williams and Waterman factor. Drummond claims to have separated a particularly active fraction containing the platinum salt of Jansen and Donath into two fractions by converting into the gold salt. The chemistry of vitamin C presents special difficulties owing to its extreme thermostability. Zilva's latest work tends to show that in autoclaving dehydrated lemon juice the loss of activity is due to the formation of some substance that helps the deterioration of the antiscorbutic factor. There seems to be little danger at present that human beings will suffer from overdosage if they confine themselves to such sources as natural foods and cod-liver oil. Irradiated ergosterol should only be taken when prescribed by a clinician. The Pharmacological Laboratories have accumulated much information of still another dietary deficiency which can be made good by substances such as milk, lettuce, green grass, wheat embryo, beef muscle or liver, or by the substitution of a particular form of casein for the one generally used in basal diets. A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Coward.

Women Pharmacists.—The National Association of Women Pharmacists held a meeting at the Hotel Russell on February 19, Miss Sproule (president) in the chair. The speaker was Miss Hamilton Hunter, missionary and probation officer at the North London Police Court, who gave a most interesting talk on *Problems of Work in a Police Court*, with special mention of her work among women. This led to much discussion, and Miss Hamilton Hunter gladly answered all questions. A vote of thanks was proposed by Miss Dennis Hayes and seconded by Miss Hooper.

SCOTTISH INSURANCE DISPENSING

A STATISTICAL SURVEY

Abstract of an address delivered to the Greenock Chemists' Association, on February 14, by A. B. Gilmour, Superintendent of the Central Checking Bureau administered by the National Health Insurance Drug Accounts Committee (Scotland)

AFTER an introductory account of the inauguration of the present pricing system, Mr. Gilmour explained that his Bureau deals with about 3,000,000 prescriptions per annum, and that the work of pricing is done on adding and listing machines which have one-eighth horse power electrically driven motors. An operator is expected to tabulate about 30,000 items a week.

The position, when the Bureau was inaugurated, was that eleven different wholesale price lists had been adopted by the various Insurance Committees in Scotland. One area had not adopted any

Uniformity in Pricing

list; another area, with nine chemists, adopted three lists; another area with twenty-five chemists adopted ten lists; while one wholesale and retail firm adopted its own wholesale list. A recommendation was made to all the Insurance Committees which resulted in the adoption, since the year 1916, of a net typical wholesale list as the standard of cost for the whole of Scotland. The effect of rounding up the decimal in fixing the tariff price, the proviso that the lowest amount allowed for any ingredient is one halfpenny, and the payment for aqua (which amounts to about £2,000 per annum) is that the profit on cost of drugs and appliances is 50 per cent. For every £100 paid to the chemists, £40 is in respect of the cost of material; £20 is in respect of profit; and £40 is in respect of the professional time and skill required for dispensing the prescriptions.

Circumstances arose which made it desirable to ascertain the ratio of the various dispensing fees; and as this had not been done on a large scale since the dispensing fees were increased in 1920, it was agreed to carry out such an investigation. The results obtained are set forth in the following tabular statement:—

Dispensing fee	Number of dispensing fees	Percentage number of dispensing fees	Value of dispensing fees	Percentage value of dispensing fees
s. d.			£ s. d.	
0 2½	1,406	0.6526	14 12 11	0.3115
0 4	8,003	3.7143	133 7 8	2.8373
0 5	191,579	88.9142	3,991 4 7	84.9900
0 7½	7,408	3.4381	231 10 0	4.9244
0 8½	2,797	1.2981	99 1 2½	2.1071
0 10	1,791	0.8312	74 12 6	1.5874
1 0	217	0.1007	10 17 0	0.2308
1 0½	1,095	0.5082	57 0 7½	1.2131
1 3	566	0.2627	35 7 6	0.7525
1 3½	66	0.0306	4 5 3	0.0907
1 5½	232	0.1077	16 18 4	0.3598
2 7	5	0.0023	7 11	0.0084
1 8	12	0.0056	1 0 0	0.0213
1 10½	91	0.0422	8 10 7½	0.1815
2 1	146	0.0678	15 4 2	0.3235
2 3½	6	0.0028	13 9	0.0146
2 8½	35	0.0162	4 14 9½	0.1008
2 11	5	0.0023	14 7	0.0155
3 6½	1	0.0005	3 6½	0.0038
3 9	4	0.0019	15 0	0.0160
—	215,465	100.0000	4,701 1 11½	100.0000

The 4d., 5d. and 7½d. fees account for 96 per cent. of all the dispensing fees, although the fees range from 2½d. to 3s. 9d. The 5d. fee alone represents 90 per cent. of all the dispensing fees. Here is a prescription for 500 pills, the dispensing fee for which is 8s. 11½d. The pills cost £1 0s. 6d., and as one-third is added for profit, the amount allowed is £1 6s. 8d., to which is added the dispensing fee of 8s. 11½d., making a total of £1 15s. 7½d. for this prescription. This is an isolated case. Prescriptions are made up of

the following medicament classes (calculated as percentages):—

1. Mixtures	56.80	14. Inhalations ...	0.34
2. Weighed powders	10.58	15. Capsules and ampoules ...	0.31
3. Ointments and pastes	7.22	16. Suppositories bougies and pessaries ...	0.14
4. Lotions	4.85	17. Blisters	0.14
5. Liniments	3.63	18. Confections	0.04
6. Pills	2.37	19. Injections	0.02
7. Paints	1.66	20. Cachets	0.01
8. Tablets	1.37	21. Lozenges and pastilles ...	0.01
9. Gargles	0.82	22. Other liquids ...	0.01
10. Mixed bulk powders	0.55	23. Appliances	7.43
11. Emulsions	0.51		
12. Plasters	0.46		
13. Malt and malt and oil	0.37		100.00

The value of these figures is increased by the fact that they confirm the result of an investigation of 217,000 prescriptions, which was undertaken three years previously.

A scrutiny of nearly 40,000 prescriptions revealed the fact that the following twelve drugs were most frequently prescribed. They are in order of frequency:—

Bicarbonate of sodium	Compound infusion of gentian
Tincture of nux vomica	Chloroform water
Carbonate of ammonium	Salicylate of sodium
Ipecacuanha wine	Paregoric elixir
Spirit of chloroform	Iodide of potass
Glycerin	Infusion of senega

The following table shows the percentage frequency with which one or more ingredients were ordered in prescriptions:—

22.03 of the prescriptions contained one ingredient
16.66 of the prescriptions contained two ingredients
20.88 of the prescriptions contained three ingredients
23.14 of the prescriptions contained four ingredients
13.01 of the prescriptions contained five ingredients
3.59 of the prescriptions contained six ingredients
0.60 of the prescriptions contained seven ingredients
0.08 of the prescriptions contained eight ingredients
0.01 of the prescriptions contained nine ingredients

100.00

The mixture class of medicament has the greatest importance numerically. The 6-oz. mixture is the most popular, as it represents 50.13 per cent. of all the mixtures. The 8-oz. mixture comes next with 35.93 per cent., and the 4-oz. mixtures takes

third place with 6.33 per cent. The dessertspoonful dose is the most popular, and the ratio is 46.41 per cent.; the tablespoonful dose is second with 40.72 per cent.; and the teaspoonful dose is third with 9.07 per cent.

In the liquid medicament class, which includes mixtures, emulsions, gargles, inhalations, injections, liniments, lotions, malt and malt and oil, paints and other liquids, there was an average of 3.43 ingredients, made up of 0.82 solid ingredients and 2.60 liquid ingredients. The liquid medicament class represents 69.05 per cent. of all the prescriptions.

Of the prescriptions for weighed powders, the number prescribed varied from one powder to four dozen powders. Prescriptions for six powders are first in the list at 29.08 per cent.; prescriptions for twelve powders are second with 24.17 per cent.; and prescriptions for one weighed powder are third with 18.41 per cent.

With regard to the pill class of prescriptions, the number ordered varied from 1 to 300. Prescriptions for

twelve pills are first in the list at 22.42 per cent.; prescriptions for twenty-four pills are second with 17.30 per cent.; and prescriptions for six pills are third with 14.45 per cent.

In the tablet class the number prescribed varied from 1 to 200. Prescriptions for twelve tablets are first in the list at 28.40 per cent.; prescriptions for twenty-four tablets are second with 25.82 per cent.; prescriptions for six tablets are third with 8.17 per cent.

While there is no restriction with regard to drugs, there is, in the case of appliances, a definite restriction to the prescribed list which is printed on page 11 of the drug tariff. An investigation was made some time ago, when it was ascertained that a year's supply for Scotland is approximately as follows:—520 miles of bandage, 30 miles of gauze, 5 tons of lint, 6 tons of cotton wool, 3,760 square yards of waterproof material.

A monthly statement is prepared in respect of every panel practitioner in Scotland, showing (1) the number of prescription forms which he has issued; (2) their total value; (3) the average price per form; (4) the frequency of prescribing; and (5) the cost per insured person. Over 11,000 of these statements were issued to Insurance Committees in respect of the year 1928. The Bureau also arranges in alphabetical and chronological order those prescriptions which panel committees have decided to scrutinise under Medical Benefit Regulation 41 in connection with alleged extravagant prescribing. Since this work commenced in 1926, 311,000 prescription forms have been dealt with, and these were issued by 434 practitioners. The Bureau has now priced over 34,000,000 prescription-forms, of which about 0.5 per cent. are postponed for various reasons. Prescriptions are frequently postponed in respect that they do not bear the signature of the practitioner and are, therefore, not proper vouchers. The government auditor, who calls to pass the accounts, regards a prescription-form in the same way as a banker regards a cheque. It would also save a great amount of time, trouble and correspondence if, on every suitable opportunity, doctors were informed that under a regulation the deputy is required to write on each prescription-form, the name of the principal and then add his own signature. In some areas there are as many as three doctors with the same surname. The initials of a deputy are also insufficient. With regard to alterations and additions, it is very desirable that these be vouched for by the practitioner adding his initials. On several occasions alterations and additions have been made by the chemist and other persons without the knowledge and sanction of the practitioner, to whom, in due course, the cost would be allocated.

Difficulties arise through lack of specification. (1) Cotton-wool or lint. "A small packet." The weight should always be stated. (2) Gauze.

Typical Difficulties "A roll" or "a packet." For a roll of gauze chemists have noted lengths varying from 1 yard to 10 yards. (3) Gauze. "2 ounces." When postponed for the length, replies indicated that 1 foot, 3 yards, 4 yards, 4½ yards and 6 yards were supplied. (4) Gutta-percha tissue. "12 inches." This raises the question whether the practitioner intended 12 inches square, or 12 square inches, or 12 inches by the width, which might be either 18 inches or 36 inches. (5) An order for waterproof tissue raises the question whether gutta-percha tissue or oiled silk was supplied, and, if the latter, whether yellow or green oiled silk was supplied. (6) Pil. podophyllin. raises the question whether a simple podophyllin pill is intended or a compound podophyllin pill. (7) A practitioner issued two prescriptions for the same person. The first was for mist. ol. santali, which is a British Pharmaceutical Codex preparation containing 3 per cent. of sandalwood oil, while the second was for mist. santali co., which is also a B.P.C. preparation and contains 30 per cent. of sandalwood oil. It was found that the practitioner intended mist. ol. santali on both occasions, although he did not order that on the second occasion. It was also found that on both occasions the chemist dispensed liquor santali co., which contains 5 per cent. of sandalwood oil. (8) A pint or a quart of cod-liver oil or methylated spirit is often prescribed, and the question arises whether an imperial or reputed pint or quart was intended and dispensed. (9) When morphine hypodermic tablets are required, the practitioner often

prescribes "a tube." This lack of specification is a contravention of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and also raises a difficulty with regard to the price and the dispensing fee. (10) Care should be observed, when antitetanus serum is prescribed, to ascertain whether the number of units prescribed represent International or American Units. (11) Unguentum capsici co. is an ambiguous designation. In some cases the chemist has dispensed ung. capsici of the British Pharmacopœia, while on other occasions ung. oleoresin capsici co. of the B.P.C. has been dispensed. (12) (a) Chlorodyne is interpreted as chlorodynum of the B.P.C. (b) Tinct. chlorof. et morph. is the designation of the 1885 B.P. preparation. (c) Tinct. chlorof. et morph. co. is the designation of the 1914 B.P. preparation. (13) There is also considerable confusion with regard to what is intended when ext. hamamelidis liq. is prescribed.

While there is no restriction in the choice of drugs, there is, in the case of appliances, a definite limitation to those appliances which are included in the Second Schedule to the Medical Benefit Regulations. It cannot be too clearly stated that under no circumstances can this be departed from, because there is no authority for such expenditure. The following appliances have been disallowed: (1) Gamgee. Gauze and cotton-wool tissue is, however, included in the Schedule. (2) Capsicum wool or Thermogene or thermal wool. (3) Jaconet. (4) Suspensory bandages. (5) Trusses. (6) Test-tubes. (7) Fehling's solution. Urinary test reagents, used by the practitioner for the purpose of diagnosis, are not a proper charge against the drug fund. (8) Adrenalin gauze. (9) Camelhair brushes. (10) Hypodermic syringes and needles, unless ordered for the self-administration of insulin. (11) Eye droppers are on the schedule, although medicine droppers are not. Some doctors seem to think that as long as they use the designation "eye dropper" they can prescribe an eye dropper with drops for the nose or the ear, or with potent substances such as solution of arsenic. (12) Atomisers, glass throat sprays and nasal douches.

I would like to refer to three outstanding cases of unusual quantities and cost. (1) During the years 1924 to 1926 an insured person received the supplies of drugs and appliances [the author gives a list] amounting to £100 11s. 11d. (2) I think this case must be unique. An insured person received supplies of an ointment containing boric acid, in the years 1925-29, amounting to 534½ lb. and of the value of £72 15s. 1d. (3) A statement of the cost of prescriptions issued for an insured person receiving liver extract and insulin treatment shows that in eight months a total of £47 4s. 7d. was expended.

Wills

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER WOODSIDE, J.P., Ph.C., of Ballymena, co. Antrim, manufacturing chemist, left personal property in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £22,980 3s. 2d.

MR. OLIVER GEORGE HOWE, of Ramsey, Hunts., chemist and druggist, who died on August 6, aged seventy-eight years, left estate of the gross value of £1,508 1s. 5d., with net personality £229 6s. 11d.

MR. ALBERT DAVID, of Jubilee House, Saundersfoot, Pembroke, chemist and druggist, who died on December 1 last, aged 74 years, left estate of the gross value of £2,461 9s. 9d., with net personality £1,407 11s. 6d.

MR. EDWARD CARDWELL, of Laurel Bank, Lancaster, retired surgeon dentist, chemist and druggist, Mayor of Lancaster in 1912, left estate of the gross value of £24,880 13s. 8d., with net personality £17,027 11s. 8d.

MR. SAM PETER LOWE, of 15 Kenbourne Road, Sheffield, and of 48 London Rd., Sheffield, chemist, who died on November 13 last, aged seventy-three years, has left £7,423 13s. 7d., with net personality £6,822 13s. 8d.

MR. GEORGE MORREY, of High Street, Market Drayton, Salop, chemist, who died at Orpington, Kent, on June 28 last, aged fifty-six years, left estate of the gross value of £8,492 9s. 6d., with net personality £1,446 4s. 7d.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The Minister of Health (Mr. Greenwood) informed Mr. Sorensen on February 20 that Insurance doctors are not only entitled but required by their terms of service to order on the proper form any drugs or prescribed appliances which are reasonably necessary for the adequate treatment of their patients.

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Replying to a question put by Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle on February 24 regarding the steps taken to secure closer co-operation between the different countries concerned in the illicit manufacture and distribution of dangerous drugs. Mr. Short stated that the Home Office had for a long time past done everything in its power to promote co-operation in the enforcement of the international conventions relating to dangerous drugs and in the suppression of the illicit traffic. The League's Advisory Committee, on which His Majesty's Government is represented, has given constant attention to this question, and as a result of the recommendations which they have drawn up, very great progress in the direction of co-ordinated action and closer co-operation has been made. He understood that the Advisory Committee, in the report which it had submitted to the Council of the League on the proceedings at its recent meeting, has made further recommendations on the subject, and these will receive the careful and sympathetic consideration of His Majesty's Government.

MEDICINE STAMP DUTY

Mr. Longbottom asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury on February 25 if he was aware that bottles of Phosferine are being sold by grocers at 1s. 3d. each, upon which a revenue stamp of 3d. has been affixed, and that similar bottles are being retailed by chemists at 1s. 3d. each without revenue stamp; and, if so, what is the explanation?

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: The prices of medicines are not subject to official control. As regards the revenue stamp, the law exempts medicines from medicine-stamp duty under certain conditions, when they are sold by qualified chemists but not by grocers.

Sir G. Hamilton: Can the hon. member say what the Co-operative Society charges for these things?

Mr. Longbottom: Is the Parliamentary Secretary aware that this is the first of a series of evasions of the stamp duty for patent medicines, and, in view of the fact that manufacturers of patent medicines are taking the amount of money hitherto paid in stamp duty, will he not consider the advisability of introducing legislation to stop this wholesale profiteering at the expense of the national revenue?

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: This matter arises out of recent legislation, and if there is proof that any loophole exists I have no doubt the matter will be considered.

Mr. Longbottom: Does not my hon. friend know that the wholesale price of Phosferine is 13s. per dozen, and that the stamp duty on this should be 6d. instead of 3d.?

Sir G. Hamilton: Can the Parliamentary Secretary answer my question; whether he knows what the Co-operative Society is charging for these things?

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: I have no information on that matter

QUININE FOR SYRIA.—All quinine imported into Syria is required to be subjected to analysis, and H.M. Consul-General at Beirut reports that a decree (No. 2951) of December 31 has instituted an analysis fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* on such quinine.

EXHIBITION AT ATHENS.—It is announced that an exhibition of objects in connection with hygiene will be held in Athens from May 1 to July 31. Exhibits should reach Athens before March 31. Anyone interested should communicate with Dr. Vlatianos, president of the Organising Committee, Panhellenic Health Conference, Odos Kriezotou No. 1, Athens.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
ESTABLISHED 1827

RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY NINTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The drug index for the month of February was 132.0, being a fall of 1.6, mostly spread over a number of small items. The index for surgical dressings remains at 181.6. It is significant there has been no material change in prices of surgical dressings since last May. The changes in selling price to be carried forward for March are:—

Cost			Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
18	lb.	Adeps benzoatus ..	2 3	0 8	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
14	lb.	Adeps præparatus ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
20	oz.	Amidopyrina ..	—	—	2 11	0 5
8	gr.	Apomorphinæ hydroch. B	per	gr.	1 2	—
8	oz.	Araroba	—	—	1 2	0 2
21	oz.	Chrysarobinum ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
33	oz.	Ext. ergotæ .. B	—	—	4 10	0 9
39	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis B	—	—	5 9	0 10
78	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liquidum	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
90	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum B, F	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
105	oz.	Ext. opii siccum .. B, F	—	—	—	2 4
30	lb.	Granati radicis cortex ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
28	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Lin. chloroformi C	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
117	lb.	Lin. opii B, ex F	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
114	lb.	Lin. opii ammoniatum B, ex F	—	4 1	1 2	0 2
60	lb.	Lin. opii ammon. meth. B, ex F	—	2 2	0 8	—
68	lb.	Lin. opii meth. B, ex F	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
138	lb.	Manna elect. nov. ..	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
12	oz.	Ol. limonis ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
11	oz.	Ol. limonis (Messina) ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
96	dr.	Papaverina	—	—	—	14 0
90	dr.	Papaverin. sulph. ..	—	—	—	13 2
138	lb.	Pulv. opii co. .. B, F	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
192	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. opt.	—	6 10	2 0	0 4
102	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. sec.	12 9	3 8	1 0	0 2
132	lb.	Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked)	16 6	4 9	1 4	—
28	lb.	Sennæ fructus Tinnev. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
48	lb.	Shellac aurant. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Shellac aurant. sec. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—

Personalities

MR. F. WHITLEY, managing clerk to Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton, who underwent a severe operation on February 24, is progressing favourably.

MR. ROBERT ADDIS (Addis & Son, Hertford) is sailing for Australia on March 23 to establish a tooth-brush factory there. During his absence the business will be carried on by Mr. Robert Addis, jun.

MR. E. C. LAST, chemist and druggist (H. Page, chemists), Watford, has been elected to the local borough council by a majority of 346 over his opponent. Mr. Last is vice-chairman of the Watford Tradesmen's Association and a past-president of the Rotary Club.

Trade Notes

BRONNLEY'S BATH SOAP No. 1007 is the subject of a special offer during March.

TERPENELESS oil of lime is advertised in this issue by Max Hilbert, 57 Vine Street, Minorities, London, E.C.3.

A GUARANTEED Mitcham oil of peppermint is offered by Mr. Miller, Waddon Court Farm, Croydon.

EXPRESS SNAPSHOT SERVICE, Flottergate, Grimsby, invite chemists to send for details of their return of post arrangements for developing and printing.

WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS, chemists' sundriesmen, 14-18, Nile Street, City Road, London, N.1, have been appointed sole distributing agents for Quin-quenna shampoo.

BUTLER & CRISPE, 80-82 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, can supply baby knickers of superior quality. The Albemarle, as they are called, are made of rubber-proofed silk.

MANCHESTER photographic dealers are offered a six hours' developing and printing service by Mr. George Brown, 27A Brazennose Street, who invites them to write for full particulars and showcards.

MILNER & COKE, LTD., 11 John Penn Street, London, S.E.13, are offering during March a bonus on their dog condition powders and dog shampoo powders. Further details appear in the advertisement pages.

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES (British Colloids, Ltd.), 22 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, have placed on the market a 50 per cent. emulsion of cod-liver oil with colossal calcium. Samples and full particulars will be sent to C. & D. readers on application.

DUDLEY & CO., LTD., 451 Holloway Road, London, N.7, have issued a new edition of their illustrated list of shopfittings, stationery, and other accessories. A copy of the list (No. 1165) and of that dealing with window tickets and posters (No. 1173) is obtainable on application.

WHITAKER & CO. (KENDAL), LTD., Kendal, have sent us a copy of a booklet which they are posting to chemists in a few days. Anyone not receiving it should write to the company, as Messrs. Whitaker's plans for 1930 in regard to their Laton and Auroral dyes and other well-known products are contained therein.

MONSANTO PRODUCTS.—The Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., Victoria Station House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, have issued a new list of products in booklet form incorporating their English and American manufactures. On the cover are aeroplane views of the various works in this country and the United States.

NEW LOFOTEN COD-LIVER OIL.—Freudentheil, Smith & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, send us a sample of the new season's (1930) Lofoten cod-liver oil, which has just arrived from their principals, Brodr Aarsaether A/S., Aalesund. We find the oil to be fully equal to their usual standard in regard to taste, colour and smell.

SUPERLIN DISINFECTANT FLUID.—Wrigley, Paterson & Co., Ltd., Isleworth, are now packing for retail sale their Superlin liquid disinfectant, which has proved so popular with hospitals and municipal authorities. This fluid is stated to have an 18/20 co-efficient, and on dilution to form an excellent milky emulsion. It contains 27 per cent. of tar acids. The bottles (half-pint) are packed in cartons and can be sold at a competitive price.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT TERMS.—J. C. Eno, Ltd., 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1, inform us that the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time between themselves and the Executive Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association concerning the revised wholesale and retail selling terms for Eno's Fruit Salt have now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Window display bonus offers will be made periodically, and intimation of the first of these was advertised in last week's issue of

the C. & D. This offer is open until March 31, and retailers who have not already received particulars should write at once to the company.

POTS AND BOXES.—Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd., 38 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, inform us that they have acquired from the R. J. Reuter Co., Ltd., the agency held by them for a large number of years in respect of Delf jars (plain or printed), Novolla delf-ette jars, flanged pill boxes and powder boxes. We had recently an opportunity of inspecting these articles, and would particularly call the attention of chemists to the two first-named. The Delf jars are of excellent quality and finish, and the celluloid tops call for special mention, since in every sample we tested the fit was ideal—neither too tight nor too loose—and the printing exceptionally distinct. Every design is arranged individually to obtain the best effect with the required lettering, which may be in black and white or colours. The Novolla jars are of a thin, yet sturdy, cardboard-like material with a pressed lip. This enables the lid to fit flush with the side of the jar. Here again, while there is a good grip, it is not of the fixed joint variety. Another important point is that with ordinary usage it is almost impossible to press out the bottom of the jar. Chemists who are not acquainted with these articles—and quite a number of names of well-known chemists appeared on the samples referred to—should write for price lists and samples.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," February 12, 1930.)

- "PESDETHA"; for agricultural chemicals, etc. (2). By The Farinol Co., Ltd., "Farinol House," Ashburton Road, Trafford Park, Manchester. 507,246.
- "CAPERN'S"; for bird medicines (2). By H. W. Jenkins, Lewins Mead, Bristol. 509,233. (Associated.)
- "SARTAV"; for medicated ointments and soaps (3). By G. S. Croome, 147 Manor Road, Mitcham, Surrey. 506,502.
- "MENTHO-LYPTUS" in frame; for sweetmeats containing menthol and eucalyptus (3). By Hall Bros. (Whitefield), Ltd., Stanley Street, Whitefield, nr. Manchester. 506,815. (Associated.)
- "ASPRILAX"; for medicated preparations (3). By John Timpon & Co., Ltd., 106 Golden Lane, London, E.C.1. 508,460.
- "BAILLYAB"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. J. M. Bengue, 24 Fitzroy Street, London, W.1. 509,450.
- "EMIQUEL"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Chemische und Biologische Laboratorien Dr. Boerlage G.m.b.H., No. 5 Kleine Frankfurterstrasse, Wiesbaden, Germany. 509,094/095. (Associated.)
- "ACADEMIC"; for surgical stockings (11). By F. Damon, 3 Rue Nicolai, Lyons, France. 509,478.
- "PUREFFECT"; for powder puffs (48). By E. J. Spencer, 15 Bartlett's Buildings, London, E.C.4. B507,257.
- "AVA"; for perfumes (48). By Ava, Ltd., Astor House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. 508,297. (Associated.)
- "SPEX"; "THRUMS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By John Knight, Ltd., The Royal Primrose Soap Works, Silver-town, London, E.16. 509,320/321. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," February 19, 1930.)

- "SONOCHROME"; for photographic plates and films (1). By Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 508,485.
- "WEATHREX"; for chemicals (1). By C. J. Beharell, Boundary Bridge, London Road, Barking, Essex. 508,701.
- "DURINDONE"; for mineral dyes (1). "DURANOL"; "IONAMINE"; "DISPERSOL"; for dyes (4). By British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., Hexagon House, Blackley, Manchester. 509,195/196/197/198. (Associated.)
- "NIBREN"; for chemicals (1). By I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Mainzerlandstrasse 28, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 509,658.

Deaths

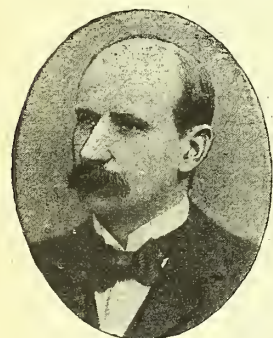
BUCKLEY.—At St. Chad's Hospital, Birmingham, on February 19, Mr. George Herbert Buckley, chemist and druggist, 171 Hagley Road, Edgbaston. Mr. Buckley qualified in 1901.

BURRELL.—At 1A Rillbank Terrace, Edinburgh, on February 18, Mr. Thomas Burrell, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., formerly of Montrose, aged seventy-one.

FAIRMAN.—At his residence in Sunderland, on February 19, Mr. George Stanley Preston Fairman, chemist and druggist (G. P. Fairman & Son, Ltd., chemists, 24 Vine Place), aged thirty-six. Mr. Fairman succeeded his father, the late Mr. G. P. Fairman, Ph.C., in 1922.

GREEN.—At Limehurst, Holland Park, Belfast, on February 21, Mr. Thomas Green, Ph.C., L.P.S.I., a director of Grattan & Co., Ltd., chemists, 7-9 Corn Market, Belfast, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Green had the unusual distinction of being a pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain and of Ireland, having passed the highest examinations of the two Societies in 1871 and 1876 respectively. He continued his membership of both societies, we believe, throughout his life. Mr. Green went to Belfast sixty-five years ago as manager of the dispensing department of Messrs. Grattan & Co., and eventually became a director of the company. He retired from active participation in the management about ten years ago. Some interesting reminiscences of Messrs. Grattan's business as it was in the sixties, and of Mr. Green, were contributed to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of June 21, 1924 (p. 369), by the late Mr. R. Thomson of Elgin.

GUILER.—On February 22, Mr. James Guiler, Ph.C., 39 Ormeau Road, Belfast.



MR. J. GUILER, PH.C.

Mr. Guiler passed the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1884, and qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in Northern Ireland in 1925. In his earlier years he was in business in Armagh, and represented Barron, Harveys & Co., manufacturing chemists, London, E.C. (now incorporated with The British Drug Houses, Ltd.). He carried on business in Belfast for more than thirty years, and during that time was an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and for the Fairchild scholarship and prizes. His organising gifts were of great assistance when the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was established in 1925; he was invited by the Home Office to become first president of the new Society, but declined owing to the condition of his health. He served the Society, however, as examiner in pharmacy. Mr. Guiler was one of the founders and for many years secretary of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, and when he retired in 1914 he was made the recipient of a handsome presentation (*C. & D.*, 1914, I, 682). He was also a member of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association, of which he was honorary auditor. Mr. Guiler was much devoted to literary and scientific studies. He had for many years been actively identified with the Cooke Centenary Church. Prominent in Masonry, he was P.M. of Lodge 188, Rosetta, and P.K. of R.A.C. 279. Sincere sympathy will be extended to the widow and family of four sons. The funeral, which took place on February 24, was attended by Mr. Fred Storey, president of the Northern Society, and many of Mr. Guiler's colleagues.

HART.—On February 19, Mr. Arnold Hart, M.P.S. (of J. Hart & Son, chemists, Bolton), aged thirty-four. Mr. Hart qualified in 1922, after serving during four years with the motor transport in Salonika.

INCH.—In London, on February 22, Mr. Jedediah Paul Inch, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three. Mr. Inch, who was born at Callington, was in business at Barnstaple and subsequently at 178 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11. He leaves a widow.

MACKINNON.—At a nursing home in Glasgow, on February 21, after a brief illness, Mr. Thomas Mackinnon, M.P.S., Govan, and of Dunningill, Milngavie, beloved husband of Rose Dempster. Mr. Mackinnon was a native of Buchlyvie, came to Govan as a lad, and was apprenticed to his uncle, the late Mr. John Skinner, qualifying in 1899. On the death of his uncle he took over the business, which he greatly expanded and extended, adding several branches. Mr. Mackinnon was for several years a member of the Glasgow Branch Council of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, a divisional secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, a member of the Glasgow Burgh Pharmaceutical Committee and of the Glasgow Branch Council of the Photographers' Association. He was also a member of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club, and took an active part in the various sections devoted to sport. During the war he did useful work at home as a sergeant in the R.A.M.C. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, was one of the founder members of Lodge Galen No. 1,285, and on its consecration was installed its first R.W.M. He was P.P.G.I.G. of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, a P.Z. of Ellangowan Royal Arch Chapter, and was also connected with various other Lodges in Glasgow and district. Mr. Mackinnon was a man of singularly high principle, and his passing will be mourned by a wide circle of friends, the sympathies of whom are extended to his widow and two sons. The funeral took place at Hillfoot Cemetery on February 24.

SUNMAN.—At his residence, 43 Wellington Street, Luton, on February 16, Mr. Joseph Thomas Sunman, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Sunman was born in a house in Charles Street, Westminster, which has since been demolished for the erection of the India Office. He had experience with Gould & Co., Oxford Street, W., and was on the Register of Chemists and Druggists before the passing of the Act of 1863. Mr. Sunman commenced business in King Street, Luton, about fifty years ago, and shortly afterwards removed to Wellington Street. The business is being continued by his eldest son, Mr. William J. Sunman, chemist and druggist. Mr. Sunman had been a local preacher since 1862, and was prominently associated with the Good Templars. His wife predeceased him on February 7. In addition to Mr. William J. Sunman, the surviving family comprises two other sons and three daughters. The interment took place at the General Cemetery, Luton, on February 19: the floral tributes included a wreath from the local chemists.

WALLACE.—At his residence, Market Street, Tandragee, on February 24, suddenly, Mr. James Wallace, Ph.C., The Square. Mr. Wallace passed the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1895, and was at one time with Grattan & Co., Ltd., Belfast, setting up for himself afterwards in Tandragee. He qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist of Northern Ireland in 1926.

WENNERSTROM.—At Battle, recently, Mr. Victor John Wennerstrom, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-six. Mr. Wennerstrom, who qualified in 1924, went to Battle a few months ago owing to failing health due to war service.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

K/182. Billowine (veterinary iodine preparation)	B/262. Purgative biscents.
B/262. Camphor cream	W/202. Sanira for the hair
M/182. Cresemulsion	C/262. Saxomex tablets
M/262. Evans' electric comb	N/262. Vitalite socks (present address)
A/262. Mesol ampoules	D/192. Vowar tooth-brushes
R/202. Ord's (or Aud's) advocate	M/202. Yewzit ointment

Observations and Reflections

By Krayser III

Recommendations

for restriction of medical benefit in certain directions, as set out in the two reports of the Advisory Committee (*C. & D.*, February 22, p. 227), do not err by extravagance, and they should be welcomed by chemists in so far as they propose to safeguard dispensers when prescribers exceed their powers in the matter of what they are entitled to order for insured persons. There ought to be no question about chemists receiving payment for anything in the nature of medicine that they dispense in good faith, when prescribed in due form, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the procedure suggested in the first report may become incorporated in the Medical Benefit Regulations. As regards the substances and preparations which have been the subject of special consideration, no one is likely to quarrel with the proposal that articles included in Class A should not be prescribed as drugs. For the rest, except in the case of such items as cod-liver oil and extract of malt, which partake largely of the nature of foods, we are mainly up against the question of proprietary rights. The prescribing of proprietary preparations of undisclosed composition should probably not be allowed, but it does not appear to me that the position of vitamin preparations as medicaments is fully recognised, and revision of the recommendations in this respect may doubtless be anticipated in due course.

Mr. Jack's Remarks

at the recent meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch (*C. & D.*, February 22, p. 212) appear to have savoured much of an apologia, and confirm, in my opinion, the view that the time of our representatives on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is mainly occupied with routine work. What a pity it is that Mr. Jack could not have given his auditors some idea of what is being done, if anything, in the direction of building up a clear-cut policy such, say, as that outlined by Mr. Rutherford Hill at Manchester. As it is, the impression is left after reading your report that Mr. Jack is one of those faithful attendants at committee meetings, who laboriously work through lengthy agendas, share in more or less necessary discussion of minutiae, and possibly help to build up bureaucratic control by depending unduly upon what is done by officials. There was apparently nothing in his address to stir the imagination, by making us feel that the Council is not only alert, but elaborating plans for the benefit of pharmacy, such as would prove beyond doubt that it represents us faithfully and efficiently.

Another Apologia of Interest

in your columns is that presented by Mr. Mallinson in reply to comments regarding the jeopardising of the existing retailer's privilege in respect of "known, admitted and approved" remedies (*C. & D.*, February 22, p. 236). His defence of the policy of acquiescing in the system of profiteering involved in making the public pay for non-existent medicine stamps, provided the plunder is shared with the retailer, is far from convincing. As a matter of fact, it makes one feel sad to think that such a policy should be countenanced by any body claiming to be representative of chemists and druggists. If we cannot win on the question of principle, in such a case as this, there must be something seriously amiss with the means available for defending our position. But, fortunately, there are other means available than those at Mr. Mallinson's command, and I am disposed to think that the Retail Pharmacists' Union is less fitted to take action in defence of our ancient privileges than is the Pharmaceutical Society.

"History is the Essence

of innumerable biographies," said Thomas Carlyle, and an old Greek writer gave us the essence of history when he said that "History is Philo-

sophy teaching by examples." A little reflection compels one to endorse these statements apart from the fact that history does not bear a record of anyone ever having impugned them. In so far as the history of chemistry is concerned they are so clearly true that it is possible to bring as witnesses our written records, which are, without an exception, I believe, a succession of the names of discoverers and inventors. In the teaching of chemistry in the schools of pharmacy, and in similar institutions, where the instruction is below the level of the honours schools in science, not sufficient value is attached to the possibility of the students' imagination being aroused and stimulated by the incidental introduction of items of historical interest. In my opinion a lecturer, *qua* lecturer, is of the highest importance when he brings his personality to bear upon his pupils by the selection of suitable historical examples for illuminating his subject and relieving the tedium of the text-books. The stimulus he, himself, has received from reflecting upon the lives of the pioneers must surely be communicated to some of his hearers. This alone seems to me a good reason why we should desire to have a pretty comprehensive "Biographia Chemica." There are excellent books like the late Sir William Tilden's "Famous Chemists" and Dr. Holmwood's "The Great Chemists"; but the range is too restricted. A better one is the "History of Chemistry," by Sir Edward Thorpe, which was first published in 1914. This could be greatly improved upon if its range were considerably extended and the scope of the individual biographies much condensed.

A "Biographia Chemica"

should include such persons as the one referred to by you in your note last week (p. 208). The name of Henry is known to the older generation of living pharmacists as the inventor and maker of a special brand of calcined magnesia, and to students of chemistry it is familiar as the discoverer of the so-called Henry's law of the solution of gases in water. Here there are two Henrys; "Magnesia Henry," as he was called, was Thomas Henry, and he was the father of Dr. William Henry, mentioned by you; this was he who usually alone appears in the chemistry text-books as the begetter of Henry's law. Thomas Henry was a Manchester apothecary who had large and liberal ideas, and was also an able experimentalist. In the latter character he took a prominent part in the establishing in that city, on a sure foundation, the bleaching industry. When Berthollet discovered the bleaching powers of chlorine, Henry took up the work so energetically that when an attempt was made by some foreigners to secure a patent in this country he and his friends were able to oppose the claim successfully because they were already employing the new bleaching processes. He was the first to make aerated waters for sale (in 1781), and proposed the making of aerated bread. His projects for the improvement of society reveal him as a man before his time; he visualised the possibility of a College of Arts and Sciences and the setting up of a Board of Health. Among his friends he counted Lavoisier (whose *Chemistry* he translated), Sir John Pringle, Priestley, and all the leading chemists of the time; he was a chief member of the Daltonian circle in Manchester and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. William Henry, his son, was perhaps more famous. He had the great opportunity of studying chemistry under Black at Edinburgh. It was in 1803 that he communicated his paper, to the Royal Society, on the law of the watery solution of gases. William Henry's interests were almost altogether in experimental chemistry, but he was known as a man of fine literary taste. In 1799 he published a text-book "An Epitome of Chemistry," which ran into eleven editions in thirty years. It is particularly worth mentioning because it contains what is, perhaps, the first account of a volumetric method of alkalimetry. The papers you refer to would be concerned with his methods for coal-gas analysis, which he was the first successfully to accomplish. There was a third generation, represented by Dr. William Charles Henry, who, like his father and grandfather, was a Fellow of the Royal Society; he wrote for the Cavendish Society "The Memoirs of the Life and Scientific Researches of John Dalton."



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Editorial Articles

Medicines for Medical Benefit

The publication of the report on the definition of drugs summarised in our issue of February 22 (pp. 227-28), is a landmark on the road of National Insurance dispensing: the conclusions arrived at by the Committee will have far-reaching effects. Ever since January 1913, when chemists first began to dispense medicines under the Health Insurance Act, questions have arisen as to the character of certain prescriptions issued to insured persons. At times the most extraordinary things have been prescribed—articles and substances which an intelligent person would not hesitate to place outside the category defined by that well-worn phrase "proper and sufficient medicine." While outstanding examples have been debated upon from time to time and relegated to particular classes, no authoritative opinion has been expressed as to the thousand and one more commonly ordered preparations. These preparations, while not obviously drugs, have been sufficiently like drugs to warrant some measure of acceptance as curative agents; and they have not been so definitely of a nutritive character that they could be refused to insured persons without hesitation. When, however, in 1927 the terms of the chemists' contract for dispensing insurance prescriptions were modified and the funds available for paying the chemists' bills were strictly limited, attention was more closely directed to the character of the articles and preparations prescribed for insured persons. There followed, therefore, a closer examination of the character of certain preparations in order to secure a strict interpretation of the term "proper and sufficient medicine." A few committees—notably that for the County of London—attacked this problem seriously and issued notices to doctors and chemists definitely banning certain preparations on the ground that, as they were not medicines within the meaning of the Insurance Acts, they did not form a proper charge upon the drug fund. While the principle thus established was good, the result of independent action by different committees was chaotic. Indeed, in some cases the width of a street marked the boundary between allowance and disallowance. It was thus not long before the Ministry of Health, urged by representations from various parties interested, saw the wisdom of setting up a body centrally to decide some of the vexed questions as to what preparations should

be considered to be foods, toilet articles or legitimate medicines. In the two reports just published are embodied the findings of the Advisory Committee with regard to the matters referred to it. The preparations which have been classified are probably those which have been most commonly the subject of debate; and as a central representative body has dealt with them, it is not unlikely that local insurance and panel committees will agree to accept its decisions. These preparations are divided into two main heads—those which are never drugs and those which are sometimes drugs. It is evidently intended that insurance committees shall issue to all the practitioners under contract with them a list of these "never drugs" with an instruction that they should not be prescribed. With regard to the "sometimes drugs" the Committee cannot take definite action beforehand; but when they are prescribed, the insurance committee may refer each prescription to the panel committee and that committee is to determine whether the substance or preparation is one which should be ordered for an insured person. In either of such cases the practitioner may be surcharged the cost of the substance prescribed, and the amount recovered will be paid into the chemists' fund. It is clear that in both cases the chemist is required to dispense the prescription and will receive payment for it. This last point is most important. There is no suggestion in the reports that the insurance committee should notify the chemist of the substances which are considered never to be drugs; the only reference to this is "the list issued to the insurance practitioner;" therefore the chemist may supply whatever is ordered, and it is for the committee, if it thinks fit, to recover the cost from the practitioner. There is a third class into which the substance prescribed may fall; it may be "of such a nature that obviously it cannot reasonably be considered to be a drug." Even then the inference is that the chemist should supply, for the regulation provides that in this case the committee should take the action prescribed in the Regulation to recover the cost from the practitioner. The chemist therefore gets paid in all cases. This is a step in the right direction so far as the individual chemist is concerned; but the process of recovering from the doctor the value of articles improperly prescribed appears to be complicated and cumbersome. The Advisory Committee has divided into subclasses the preparations which it has decided may sometimes be drugs; and although it qualifies its action by the statement that the prescribing of the articles in some classes could only be justified by the most exceptional circumstances, yet apparently every prescription for a "sometimes drug" must first be referred to the panel committee for an investigation of the circumstances, and even if the decision is for disallowance the prescriber has a right of appeal to referees. The whole question is, admittedly, a difficult one. In many cases the Committee has nearly banned an article, and yet has lacked the courage to take a final step. For example, in the Second Report, in dealing with preparations alleged to be drugs and medicines, but of which the composition is undisclosed, the Committee says:—

"We consider the prescribing of such preparations is most undesirable, and that only the most exceptional circumstances could justify a practitioner in prescribing them. . . . The prescribing of such crude substances as

medicinal herbs rather than medicinal preparations of them would only be justifiable in exceptional circumstances. Soaps, also, must be regarded as cosmetics save in exceptional circumstances."

No doubt the circumstances in which different alleged drugs may be ordered for insured persons vary very greatly; but as a valuable lead to panel committees, it would be of great assistance if in its next report the Advisory Committee would attempt to classify the differing circumstances in which, in its opinion, the "sometimes drugs" might legitimately be prescribed. The number of these drugs (even according to the Committee) is so large, and the necessity of conserving the chemists' fund is so great, that insurance committees will be bound to take action and refer numerous prescriptions to their local panel committees for decision, otherwise the last state of the fund will be worse than the first. It would appear that every time a proprietary brand of, say, a laxative syrup is ordered the prescription should be referred; the doctor will be called upon to justify his action, the insurance committee may not agree with the panel committee's decision, and the matter may then go to referees for settlement. Further, it seems possible that the same substance may be referred again and again to the same panel committee because of the possibility that the circumstances in which it is prescribed are different. The Committee has placed on record some valuable decisions as to certain classes of preparations. Proprietary brands of malt and cod-liver oil are justifiable only in special circumstances. Vitamin preparations are placed in the same category, with the suggestion that the prescribing of these should be closely watched and investigated. Peptonising powders (which, we believe, have generally been paid for without question) are definitely disallowed as non-drugs. One of the most notable omissions from classification is proprietary brands of pure liquid paraffin. Another direction in which the Committee has so far abstained from giving guidance to insurance committees is in connection with prescriptions for general toilet preparations or those particularly for hair, teeth or skin. For instance, the Committee has not expressed an opinion as to whether powdered tragacanth is a drug when used for a dental plate. It is a matter for regret that the local pharmaceutical committees do not appear to have a place in the consideration of these questions; they are useful bodies which are gradually being superseded. It is somewhat curious to note that the reference in the First Report on two occasions—10 (1) and Appendix (1)—to the amount to be recovered from the practitioner is to "the cost of the substance prescribed"; the whole cost of the prescription is not mentioned, and we are left wondering whether the fee paid to the chemist is to be included in the amount of the surcharges. There appears to be still one direction in which the chemist may lose the cost of a prescription he has dispensed in good faith. A doctor is expected to supply personally to his patient the drugs and medicines (with certain exceptions mentioned in the distribution scheme) which he administers personally—e.g., ampoules of ordinary drugs. Some practitioners, however, prescribe these in error on the official form; and if the chemist dispenses such prescriptions, they may be disallowed. In order, therefore, to cover such cases as these the wording of paragraph 1 of the proposed new

regulation might be amended to read: "An insurance committee shall have power to recover from a practitioner . . . the total cost of any prescription issued by him for any drug or medicine which he may be required by his contract with the committee to supply personally to the insured person concerned or of any substance or article . . ." In one respect the Advisory Committee appears to have gone outside its terms of reference. It was appointed to consider as to the definition of drugs and medicines; there was no mention of appliances, yet in the proposed new Regulation the insurance committee is given "power to recover from a practitioner the cost of any . . . article prescribed by him which is not . . . an appliance included in the Second Schedule." Thus the new Regulation, if adopted by the Minister of Health, virtually gives permission to the chemist to supply anything that is ordered on an official prescription form by an insurance practitioner. This is a principle which chemists' representatives have sought for some time to establish; but it appears to be of somewhat doubtful advantage unless the solvency of the chemists' fund can be guaranteed. Good work has been done by this Advisory Committee; it is to the credit of the various interests concerned that they have reached agreement on some of the thorny questions which have evidently been under discussion. But more work still must be performed before full advantage can accrue from the setting up of this Committee, and the work that remains demands courage and determination.

The Zinc Oxide Industry

DURING the past decade or so there has been a considerable expansion in the world's output of zinc oxide, more particularly since the years 1920-21. The United States has taken the lead in this industry, as ten years ago her output was only about 35,000 tons, whereas it is now approximately 200,000 tons per annum. This expansion has grown more or less in proportion with the rapid increase in the needs of the rubber manufacturing industries, which, together with the progressive growth of requirements in the paint and varnish trades, accounts for the bulk of the outlet for the domestic production and only comparatively small quantities are exported (16,000 tons in 1929) compared with the size of the home consumption. As will be seen from the tabulated returns of our imports given below, the quantities accounted for from the United States for the year 1924 were still very small, but, as was already apprehended then in view of the big increase in American production in 1923 to approximately 140,000 tons, there was also a sudden very large increase in our imports from that country in the year 1925 to close on 4,000 tons. These imports have since been about maintained in direct competition with the chief Continental exporting countries—Germany, Holland and Belgium—whose contributions were well on the increase in 1924, but subsequently declined somewhat. Great Britain's requirements have been considerably larger during the last five years, but despite the fair measure of success of British zinc oxide manufacturers in protecting their position against outside competition, the fact remains that the home industry is still bristling with difficulties, as it is not so economically situated as other large producing countries in regard to raw materials. In the United States the bulk of the output is secured directly from the treatment of zinc ore, so that the chemical process in vogue there, as initiated many years ago by the New Jersey Zinc Company, which is the largest producing concern, offers a great advan-

tage over the producing methods of other countries, while that concern has no particular difficulty in manufacturing 99 per cent. oxide from the oxide type of zinc ore they handle from their famous Franklin mine. European manufacturers secure their product to a very large extent by the oxidation of zinc metal or spelter, whereas in the United States only a comparatively small proportion is obtained in that manner, the greater part being secured by the direct process from the ore as already stated, which was introduced far back in the previous century. As the special type of ore used in America is not within the reach of European makers the latter utilise low-grade ore, such as calamine, apart from the more general practice of securing the oxide from the conversion of the metal.

MANY GRADES OF ZINC OXIDE

In the home industry high-grade zinc oxide of over 99 per cent. containing 80 per cent. of metallic zinc is chiefly for home use, and its production is comparatively small. British high grade does not compare in the least unfavourably with any other oxide from foreign sources in the matter of colour, being free from impurities or any other drawback. There are many different qualities of oxide which are the subject of discrimination between the many trades using the product. Certain types of zinc oxide are used by the rubber tyre industry, which are not being made in this country, but only in America; and this explains to some extent the larger quantities drawn from that country to this side where American manufacturers also have plants running. Owing to the widely divergent qualities of the product marketed, there is naturally a wide margin in values, these ranging from about £27 to £36 up to as high as £46 per ton for the so-called B.P. quality. It is not possible to estimate the amount of the latter, which is absorbed for home use; in the opinion of large home manufacturers it would not represent many hundreds of tons. As compared with about a year ago, current prices indicate an average decline of roughly £4 to £5 per ton in sympathy with the severe fall in the price of the metal and other commodities. G.O.B. metal sold last week down to £18 13s. 9d., which is the lowest level touched since the year 1908, this comparing with £115, the highest figure reached incidental to the famine experienced in the early war period. Our imports of zinc oxide, as shown by the annual statement of trade, are as follows:—

U.K. imports	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
From—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Germany ..	726	720	1,461	1,780	2,164
Netherlands ..	3,339	2,973	2,839	2,978	2,630
Belgium ..	3,605	3,123	3,010	3,500	2,667
United States	611	3,937	4,077	3,595	3,855
Other foreign countries ..	321	346	147	80	95
British countries	11	1	—	—	—
Total .. tons	8,613	11,100	11,534	11,933	11,411
Value .. £	296,017	380,459	401,811	393,322	352,273

It will be seen from these figures that there was a large increase in imports in 1925, which has been sustained since, and this, together with a probable certain enlargement of the home output, would indicate a greater home outlet, inasmuch as re-exports of imported material have been quite insignificant and less than they were years ago.

OFFICIAL FIGURES MISLEADING

It is, however, suggested that these official returns are somewhat misleading and not of much value to the trade, as a certain amount of material is presumably included which may refer to zinc oxide residues, and possibly zinc white. Lithopone, or zinc white, which contains about 30 per cent. of metallic zinc, obviously differs a great deal in contents and value from zinc oxide. Detailed U.K.

exports supposed to represent pure oxide for the years 1924-28 inclusive are as follows:—

U.K. exports	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
To—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Finland	277	63	22	7	77
Sweden	85	28	31	27	14
Denmark	367	246	97	73	15
Belgium	1,186	614	147	6	6
France	246	168	115	150	196
Syria	214	127	110	150	189
Brazil	47	41	56	51	69
Other foreign countries	444	381	296	224	323
British countries ..	654	394	522	294	354
Total	3,520	2,062	1,396	982	1,243
Value	110,379	82,475	57,132	42,280	49,017

Our exports, which were only 740 tons in the year 1921, showed a material increase in the ensuing three years, to 3,520 tons for 1924, as indicated above. This was due to a large extent to the takings for Canada when the Canadian dollar was at a high premium, and thus enabled British makers to compete with the United States. Since then there has been a decline down to 982 tons in 1927, but returns increased again to 1,243 tons in 1928 and to 1,892 tons in 1929. Quite apart from pure zinc oxide as dealt with above, another important manufacturing branch is that of leaded-zinc oxide of which no official particulars are obtainable, while exports of such material are apparently included under the heading of painters' colours or in the item specified "other descriptions," which would refer partly to leaded-zinc oxide, containing 30 per cent. of lead sulphate. An enormous volume of trade in this description is going on in the United States. The British zinc oxide industry, although on a better footing than it was several years ago, is certainly in need of safeguarding against aggressive foreign competition, and would be helped by a more efficient method of manufacturing.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students," *The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopoeia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, March 4, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 15. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the fifth exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who have not passed in Chemistry in the Preliminary Scientific examination in Great Britain, in the Licence examination in the Irish Free State, or in Chemistry, Part I, in Northern Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*. They will not be awarded to former winners of tournament prizes.

Optical Notes

MANY chemists, although competent refractionists, have not had the opportunity to acquire the knowledge of what may be described as "Tricks of the trade." A common type of repair is a new spring to a finger-piece mount, either rimless or rimmed, and many opticians perform the delicate and temper-destroying task of removing the post-screw, washer and placquet to fit the spring. To remove the remains of the old spring with a sharply-pointed pair of snipe-nosed pliers is quite a simple task. Hold the eye-glass in the left hand, the spring with the right by the upper and lower free ends of the coil, squeezing these two portions gently together. This causes the coil to widen; the spring then can be slipped over the head of the screw and finished off in the usual way. When cutting, or rather trimming, the upper end of the spring it is an excellent thing to leave an extra two or three millimetres over than usual, and twist this extra portion into a ring. This prevents the cleaner from breaking the spring when the lenses are being cleaned.

Another everyday type of job is the transferring of a pair of lenses to a new frame. In these days of mass-production frames are liable to vary slightly in the size of the eyewires, and the usual thing is for the lenses to revolve when fitted to a new frame, not sufficiently to be pushed out, but very awkward if the lenses are compound ones. If the fitter cannot do hard soldering the way to obviate this fault is to remove the lenses and place a few grains of fine emery-powder into the groove of the lower eyewires; replace lenses and screw up tightly. The lenses will then be found perfectly rigid as if the frame was made for them.

In glazing real and imitation shell spectacles or eye-glasses, as much of the lens as possible should be inserted into the portion of the rim nearest to the heater or steam-pipe, while the thumbs press the lens firmly downwards. Care should be taken not to heat the upper portions of the rim, or it will twist when the last section of the lens is being pushed home. When the rim can be felt "giving" the periphery of the lens should be pressed from the joint and bridge upwards, care being taken not to use undue force, especially with concave lenses. If after the lenses have been fitted they are found to revolve the rims should be again heated and plunged into cold water causing the rims to shrink and hold the lenses tightly. This may be repeated several times. A word of warning should be uttered against the "toffee type" of cheap imitation shell, which, when steamed, turns a patchy white, or if dry heat is applied is as inflammable as celluloid.

When cylindrical lenses are fitted to a frame, it is usual to scratch the lenses at the joints, inside, to denote the relative positions of the axes. There are, however, some opticians who do not do this on the grounds that it compels the client to return if the lens or frame becomes broken, the competitor not knowing the position of the axes. A good and cheap tool for doing this work is a watchmaker's graver. A diamond pencil is the best instrument, but expensive for only occasional work.

As to the best way to clean lenses a highly satisfactory method is by means of methylated spirits in a scent spray and a soft linen cloth.

ANOTHER JUDGE PROTESTS AGAINST BUREAUCRACY.—In summing up a case at the Essex Assizes on February 21, Mr. Justice McCardie said:—"This nation is overwhelmed with regulations. There is a never-ceasing flood of them, drawn up by complacent officials; regulations so innumerable and complex that no one can grasp them; regulations which, if continued at this pace, will soon begin to strangle both the industrial and the social life of this country."

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF "DANGEROUS" DRUGS REGULATIONS.—A Bill recently introduced into the United States House of Representatives proposes that all physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists shall be licensed before they can handle "dangerous" drugs: the authority of the Commissioner of Prohibition to control the licences is subject only to the veto of the Secretary of the Treasury and the right of the Courts to review the Commissioner's action.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

THE fourth evening meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 19, Mr. Charles Simpson (chairman of the executive) presiding. The first communication was on:

Quinoline Hydrogen Peroxide Reagent: A Distinguishing Colour Test for Aloes

By E. J. SCHORN, Ph.C., A.I.C.

[ABSTRACT]

THE partition coefficient of hydrogen peroxide between water and quinoline is 0.276 at 25° C. This fact makes it possible to obtain an anhydrous solution of hydrogen peroxide. It was thought that this solution might possess some special advantages as an oxidising agent. To distinguish the various varieties of aloes, oxidising agents have been used which give rise to characteristic colourations. Among the better known are the nitric acid test of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1914, and the bromine water test of Rosenthaler. A solution of hydrogen peroxide in quinoline was prepared, and with this reagent tests were carried out. A solution of 30 per cent. hydrogen peroxide was shaken with an equal volume of quinoline (synthetic). Heat was given out during the shaking. When the quinoline was added it formed the top layer; after shaking, however, it formed the lower. The mutual alteration in specific gravity indicated that hydrogen peroxide had been partly removed from the water. The quinoline was separated, dried with anhydrous sodium sulphate and filtered. It was found that a more dilute solution than that obtained by this method gave better results. Eventually it was diluted to 1-per-cent. strength with quinoline. The reagent was standardised by the following method. A known amount of quinoline solution was dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid, excess of potassium iodide added, and after ten minutes the liberated iodine was titrated with *N*/10 sodium thiosulphate. The liberation of iodine was accompanied by the production of an insoluble iodine derivative of quinoline. As this compound easily gave up its iodine to the thiosulphate, it did not seem to affect the estimation. A few milligrams of the finely-powdered aloes was moistened in a small porcelain basin with a small amount of the reagent. On warming at 60° C. for from three to five minutes a colour was produced characteristic for each variety. The addition of 1 mil. of diluted sulphuric acid (1 per cent. H_2SO_4) to the residue produced correspondingly coloured solutions. The fact that oxidation by means of hydrogen peroxide is assisted by a trace of a ferrous salt is well known. Tests were therefore carried out, substituting ferrous sulphate for quinoline. A similar amount of finely powdered aloes was moistened with dilute ferrous sulphate solution (1 per cent. $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$). One drop of aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution (1 per cent. H_2O_2) was then added. A dark colour was produced which dissolved in 1 mil. of diluted sulphuric acid (1 per cent. H_2SO_4) to a rose-pink colour irrespective of the variety of aloes used. The action of the quinoline thus seems to be similar to that catalytic effect usually ascribed to ferrous salts. No explanation can as yet be given why the two catalysts should produce different results. This problem will be the subject of further investigation. No. 1 was a sample of Curaçao aloes taken from a gourd. No. 2 was taken from a "monkey skin." No. 3 was another sample of gourd Aloes (Curaçao). It was labelled Barbadoes aloes. No. 12 was a sample of West Indian aloes, while No. 13 was a sample of extract of aloes made from No. 12. No. 14 was a sample of commercial aloin, the species from which it had been prepared being unknown. The colour produced by the quinoline reagent with the West Indian type of aloes is very characteristic and decided. Results are not so definite with the others, but the colours cannot be confused. The colours obtained correspond with those

given by both the nitric acid test and Rosenthaler's test. The reaction given by the sample of aloin seems to point that it was obtained from Socotra aloes but, of course, no confirmation can be obtained on this point.

The results of the test as applied to various species of aloes may be summarised as follows:—*Aloe chinensis* and *Aloe vulgaris* with 1 per cent. H_2O_2 in quinoline give a purple colour which on acidification with 1 per cent. diluted sulphuric acid becomes rose-pink. *Aloe Perryi* gives a brown colour with H_2O_2 , and remains brown on acidifying with H_2SO_4 . *Aloe ferox* and *A. spicata* and other species give a greenish colour with H_2O_2 , changing to a greenish-yellow on acidifying with H_2SO_4 . Samples 12 and 13 gave purple with H_2O_2 , becoming rose-pink when acidified with H_2SO_4 , indicating *Aloe chinensis* as the source, while sample 14 (aloin) gave a rich brown with H_2O_2 , remaining brown on acidifying with H_2SO_4 , indicating probably *Aloe Perryi* as the source. All samples gave a bluish-black colour with H_2O_2 , changing to rose-pink on acidifying with H_2SO_4 . The experimental work was carried out in the Pharmacy Research Laboratories, The Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

[DISCUSSION]

Mr. HILL said this communication was timely in view of the fact that the British Pharmacopoeia was being revised. It was interesting to have an anhydrous solution of hydrogen peroxide. It was well known that, particularly in the case of colour reactions, they frequently desired to exclude water which might upset the characteristic test. Possibly this reagent would be capable of a much wider application.

Mr. SCHORN, replying, said the reagent was originally for use in organic chemistry. No application had as yet been found other than the test described. It was not suggested to replace any existing tests.

The next communication was:—

The Official Tests for Resins of Jalap, Podophyllum, and Scammony

By D. B. DOTT, Ph.C., F.I.C., F.R.S.E.

[ABSTRACT]

IN the case of jalap resin the test which is most open to criticism is that treating of the proportion dissolved by ether. No quantities are prescribed, though in all such cases, that rule ought to be observed. It might be stated: 1 gm. of the powder well stirred with 30 c.c. of ether, after fifteen minutes the ether decanted through a small filter, 20 c.c. more ether added in successive quantities to further extract, and to wash the filter, the ether evaporated, and the residue dried in water bath, the extract should not exceed 0.05 gm. An additional test might perhaps be added as follows: 1 gm. of the powder in small flask with 30 c.c. carbon tetrachloride, the flask attached to reflux, the liquid boiled for half an hour, cooled and filtered, 15 c.c. CCl_4 used to wash, the solution evaporated to dryness, and residue dried in water bath, should yield about 3 per cent. of the powder used. Whether the test, dissolving in solution of sodium hydroxide, etc., should be replaced by solution in liquor ammoniac yielding a nearly clear solution with excess of acetic acid, may be open to doubt.

The tests under "Podophyllum Resin" are quite unsatisfactory. In regard to solubility in solution of ammonia, it is eminently necessary to fix quantities and time. The test might be defined as follows: 0.5 gm. of the powdered resin is treated with 30 c.c. solution of ammonia, stirred so as to bring the powder thoroughly in contact with the solvent, after half an hour filtered through counterpoised filters, using 30 c.c. water to transfer the insoluble and to wash, the filters pressed in paper and dried under 100° C., the weight should not

exceed 0.055 gm. (i.e., for peltatum resin). I have found in samples believed to be genuine, 7.6, 8.4, 9.4, 9.6, 10.8, the last being exceptionally high. The emodi resin by same test left insoluble 40.48 per cent. By the ether test, using 0.5 gm. with 30 c.c. ether, the percentage of extract varied from 66 to 77 for peltatum; 55 to 59 for emodi. By the CCl_4 test the extract varied from 12 to 13.7 per cent. The coagulation test to distinguish between peltatum and emodi resins should certainly be added. Adapted to the British 5-per-cent. solution of KOH, the test may be stated as follows: Dissolve 0.5 gm. in 4 c.c. 60-per-cent. spirit, add 1 c.c. liquor potassae, and mix; the solution will remain fluid if the resin is peltatum, but will quickly gelatinise if emodi. Even with 90-per-cent. spirit the emodi will gelatinise, but it is better always to use 60-per-cent. A mixture of equal parts peltatum and emodi resins scarcely indicates with 90-per-cent. spirit, but the coagulation is very distinct when 60-per-cent. spirit is used as solvent.

The ether test for scammony resin ought to be given in fixed proportions, as 1 gm. of powder with 30 or 40 c.c. ether, well stirring, etc., as indicated under "Jalap Resin." We have not found so low a figure as 75, 85.4 per cent. being the minimum. It should probably read "not under 85." The test, boiling CCl_4 as before described, gave 52.8 to 60.9 per cent. of extract for four samples. No doubt some further tests should be tried with a wider range of samples.

Then followed a paper on:—

Acetylsalicylic Acid in Solution with Potassium Citrate

By D. B. DOTT, PH.C., F.I.C., F.R.S.E.

[ABSTRACT]

At a meeting in February 1929 (*C. & D.*, 1929, I, p. 266) Mr. T. Wilson contributed a paper on "Alkaline Citrates and Acetylsalicylic Acid in Mixtures," in which there arose a question as to the stability of such a solution. This was followed by a paper by me at a meeting in March 1929 (*C. & D.*, 1929, I, p. 398) dealing with the alleged decomposition of acetylsalicylic acid in solution with sodium bicarbonate, and indicating that no such decomposition took place. In the discussion on that paper Mr. Wilson raised a point as to whether a solution of acetylsalicylic acid in potassium citrate would remain stable. This note deals with the comparative stability of acetylsalicylic acid in solution with potassium citrate or with sodium bicarbonate. It was only necessary to try a few experiments in order to ascertain whether there is any considerable difference in the rate of decomposition in such a solution, as compared with a solution formed by sodium bicarbonate. 1 gm. of the acid dissolved in 30 c.c. water with 1.8 gm. potassium citrate, after about twenty minutes, slight excess NH_4SO_4 added, and the whole extracted by shaking four times with successive quantities of ether-chloroform (4:1 vol.); the filtered solutions evaporated to constant weight gave 0.9995 gm. (a) 1 gm. dissolved as above, (b) 1 gm. dissolved with 0.47 gm. NaHCO_3 . Both left for eighteen hours, then acidified and extracted as in No. 1. (a) gave 0.957 gm. = 81.57 per cent. acetylsalicylic acid. (b) gave 0.957 gm. = 81.57 per cent. acetylsalicylic acid. Solutions (a) and (b) prepared as in No. 2, but in this case left for three days, before adding acid and extracting. (a) gave 0.927 gm. = 69.15 per cent. acetylsalicylic acid. (b) gave 0.928 gm. = 68.72 per cent. acetylsalicylic acid. It is evidently a matter of indifference whether sodium bicarbonate or potassium citrate is used to effect solution, the velocity of decomposition being practically the same.

[DISCUSSION]

The CHAIRMAN said they were sorry Mr. Dott was unable to be present, and they were indebted to Mr. Hill for reading the paper in his absence.

Mr. CURRIE said in dissolving acetylsalicylic acid in solution of potassium citrate there was no effervescence, whereas in the case of dissolving it in solution of sodium bicarbonate there was elimination of carbon dioxide, so that the combination in the two cases seemed to be different.

Mr. SCHORN said he quite approved of Mr. Dott's suggestion to utilise the chlorinated solvents in Pharmacopœia testing. These solvents could be obtained in a good state of purity and should be of practical service. He was not in agreement with the contraction c.c. for mil. These were not quite the same, being derived from different standards. The use of the term c.c. was considered a retrograde step. The contraction for grams was, of course, quite all right. It had to be noted that salicylic acid was volatile at the temperature of a water bath. If hydrolysis had occurred salicylic acid would be extracted in the ether-chloroform, and on evaporating part of the salicylic acid would be lost. He thought also there was a possibility of citric acid being extracted by means of the ether-chloroform. The partition coefficient of citric acid at 15° C. between ether and water was 128 as given in the International Critical Tables. On this basis something between 0.5 and 1 per cent. of the citric acid would be extracted with each treatment with ether. Presumably a correspondingly small percentage would be removed with ether-chloroform. There was also a point as to the decomposition of acetylsalicylic acid at 100° C., for which he had no data. When one remembered the trouble in obtaining the melting point of acetylsalicylic acid, some decomposition was almost bound to occur. He was doubtful as to whether the problem could be solved by the method of analysis. It was a little unfortunate that from their earliest student days they had been fed on equations rather than equilibria. This reaction was a balanced one, and the problem could only be attacked from the point of view of physical chemistry. The nature of the reaction would depend on the relative strengths of acetylsalicylic acid and citric acid. The dissociation constant for acetylsalicylic acid had not yet been determined, but from experiments carried out one would say tentatively that it has a dissociation constant of 3×10^{-4} . It was a stronger acid than citric acid, and therefore it would decompose potassium citrate to some extent and go into solution as potassium acetylsalicylate and liberate free citric acid. This seemed necessarily true; otherwise the solution would not be obtained. The amount of citric acid decomposed would, of course, depend on the concentrations of each constituent. The reaction might go so far to the right that the amount of free acetylsalicylic acid left had fallen to a concentration at which it was soluble.

Mr. NORWICH said if there was free citric acid present the mixture would have an acid taste; but, on the contrary, it had quite a pleasant taste.

Mr. SCHORN said the conditions prevailing in the mixture could not be determined by mere taste. Hydrogen ions would taste alike no matter from what source they were obtained. The well-known sweet taste of salicylates, coupled with a moderate acidity, no doubt made a pleasant mixture. Incidentally, acetylsalicylic acid was by no means easily quantitatively extracted by means of ether. Four to five extractions would be necessary, but ether-chloroform might be a better solvent.

Dr. TARR said this mixture appeared to be very interesting, chemically and also therapeutically. The intricacies of its chemical constitution might form a subject for research.

Mr. HILL said this mixture of acetylsalicylic acid and potassium citrate appeared to possess some wonderful features. Unfortunately, Mr. Wilson, to whom Mr. Dott had referred, was unable to be present. He had sent a bottle remaining over from the time when he last submitted a paper. This bottle contained a solution of four drams of acetylsalicylic acid and six drams of potassium citrate in six oz. of water. The mixture was clear when made, but shortly afterwards deposited a crop of very clearly defined acicular crystals. Another bottle contained three drams of acetylsalicylic acid with six drams of potassium citrate and six oz. of water. This mixture gradually deposited a similar crop of crystals. On examining the samples Mr. Wilson was not a little surprised to discover that in the case of the three drams of acetylsalicylic acid the crystals had entirely redissolved. This formation of crystals and the gradual redissolving of crystals was the interesting feature requiring some explanation. These mixtures had been

made by the use of heat, and it had been assumed that there was complete dissociation of the acetylsalicylic acid and that the deposited crystals were probably salicylic acid. This point, however, had not been determined, and seemed to require further investigation. The whole point of Mr. Dott's note, of course, was to show that any person desiring to take a dose of aspirin might do so by using either sodium bicarbonate or potassium citrate solution as a solvent. In neither case would there be any immediate decomposition of the aspirin, and if the medicine was taken at once the full therapeutic effect of the aspirin would be obtained. It was quite evident, however, that the aspirin did not remain in that condition but slowly decomposed. With regard to the note on the tests for official resins, this was also a contribution from a practical worker with suggestions that would doubtless receive attention in the work of the Pharmacopœia revision.

The next communication was on :

Quinine Urethane Injections

By GORDON PERRINS, PH.C.

[ABSTRACT]

DURING the last seventy-seven years several solutions have been employed in the treatment of varicose veins; in the last few years solutions of quinine urethane hydrochloride and of sodium salicylate have been extensively used. In the former 8 gm. of quinine hydrochloride and 4 gm. of urethane are dissolved in sufficient distilled water to make 60 c.c., or 0.133 gm. and 0.066 gm. respectively in 1 c.c. In 1908 Giemsa advocated the use of a hypodermic solution for malaria, consisting of quinine hydrochloride 10 gm. and urethane 5 gm. in sufficient distilled water to make 30 c.c. When the preparation of this injection was discussed in 1927 it was observed that a green colour was produced, especially if the solution was sterilised in an autoclave. The question of the green colour again arose early in 1928. On account of the crystallisation of the excess of quinine hydrochloride it is necessary to warm the solution before using in order to effect complete solution. For this purpose a container had been placed on a radiator, and a deep green colour had appeared, owing to loss of water by evaporation and subsequent concentration. In order to account for this separate solutions of quinine hydrochloride (8 gm. in 60 c.c.) and urethane (4 gm. in 60 c.c.) in distilled water were heated in an autoclave for twenty minutes at 14-lb. pressure ($=120^{\circ}$ C.). The former solution gave a green colour; the latter was colourless. Quinine hydrobromide was similarly treated, using 8 gm. in 60 c.c. of distilled water, and the same result was obtained. Quinine acid hydrochloride turned yellowish under the same conditions. The halogen salt of quinine was thus the source of the green coloration. A series of solutions of quinine hydrochloride, containing 1 gm., 2 gm., 3 gm., 4 gm., and 6 gm. in 60 c.c. of distilled water was autoclaved for thirty minutes at 120° C. The solution containing 1 gm. in 60 c.c. was almost colourless, but the colours of the other solutions were comparatively of a deeper green, corresponding to the larger amount of salt present. On carefully heating crystals of quinine hydrochloride these were dehydrated at 100° C., but on raising the temperature to 102° C. a yellowish-green colour developed; with further heat the substance melted. That the quinine hydrochloride in the solutions mentioned above was not completely subject to decomposition was proved by application of tests for quinine and chloride. Some of the crystals obtained from the cooled green solution were placed under a microscope, when the crystals were seen to be colourless and possessed of the same acicular formation as the ordinary crystals of quinine hydrochloride. When 1 gm. is dissolved in 60 c.c. of distilled water and heated above 100° C. there is practically no colour, the quinine hydrochloride not being in excess of solubility. Also, the deposited crystals taken from a solution which had turned green, on the addition of sufficient water, gave a colourless solution. O. Chick states that though all the pharmacopœias credit $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to quinine hydrochloride, the salt in commerce contains $8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Whether two or eight, a concentrated solution, after heating over 100° C., deposits crystals, giving the green colour

observed. This colour, due to concentration of solution, excess of heat over that required to produce a sterile solution, and the consequent deposition of crystals, is thus easily avoided.

[DISCUSSION]

Mr. CURRIE asked if the development of colour might not be somewhat similar to the fluorescence characteristic of solutions of quinine salts.

Mr. SCHORN asked if Mr. Perrins had considered the production of quinine (quinotoxine), an isomer of quinine which was produced when quinine was heated in acid solution. Pasteur in 1855 was the first worker to notice this. Of course, it would be very dangerous to inject solutions of quinotoxine. He would like to ask if injections of the green solution had been given and with what result. Had he noticed any green colour with quinine and sulphuric acid?

Dr. TAIT said this was a very important paper. The treatment of varicose veins had been entirely revolutionised. Quite a number of solutions had been tried, but this one appeared to be preferable. It was well to know that the development of colour was merely a physical change which in no way interfered with the therapeutic value of the injection. He had experienced only one instance of its producing alarming symptoms of collapse, but this was attributed to idiosyncrasy on the part of the patient in regard to quinine. The treatment appeared to be free from serious risk, and in the great majority of cases it was entirely successful. It would be interesting to have this development of green colour more fully investigated.

Mr. HALL said he had been asked frequently if there had been any instances of air lock or coagulation of blood or a fragment getting into the circulation.

Dr. TAIT said in a record by a practitioner of 10,000 cases there was only one instance in which a clot of blood or embolism had occurred.

Mr. HILL said the interesting point in Mr. Perrin's communication was that this development of colour, which might give rise to some alarm, was not attended by any adverse consequences in the use of the injection. The exact cause of the colour had not been quite traced, and the subject would bear further investigation.

Mr. PERRINS said the green colour was not due to fluorescence, as it occurred only with quinine hydrochloride in dilute solution, whereas fluorescence developed only in the case of salts of quinine containing oxygen. With regard to the possible development of quinine, this was not likely, as the green solutions were not toxic, as would be the case had quinine been developed. He hoped to carry on the investigation and report more fully at a subsequent date. But he thought it was worth submitting the matter, if for no other reason than to point out that the development of a green colour in a quinine urethane injection on sterilisation was not attended with any objectionable results in the action of the injection.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs Schorn, Dott and Perrins.

Branch Meetings

Bath.—A meeting of the Bath and District Branch was held on February 19, Mr. John Hawes (chairman) in the chair. Mr. John Keall (member of the Society's Council) gave an interesting address dealing with the many current problems of present-day pharmacy. He referred to the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, the "Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy," the important work now carried on in the new Pharmacological Laboratories, a new "House of Pharmacy," and the necessity for parliamentary representation. Mr. Keall made a stirring appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. He also paid an eloquent tribute of respect and esteem to the late Sir William Glyn-Jones. The president said they had had an extremely interesting and engaging address from Mr. Keall, and he looked forward to having him again visit the Branch. He moved that the most cordial thanks be given Mr. Keall. This was carried with acclamation. The following took part in the discussion:—Messrs. T. Rees, E. Williams, L. Wilson, H. Norris, J. Aspell, D. J. Williams and W. J. Hallett.

Merchandise Marks Act Inquiry

(Continued from C. & D., February 22, p. 231.)

INCREASING IMPORTS OF FOREIGN BOXES

At the resumed inquiry on February 18, Mr. W. J. AUSTIN (managing director, James Austin, Ltd., president of the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation and chairman of the Liverpool and District Cardboard Box Manufacturers' Association) gave evidence on behalf of the applicants. The Liverpool Association, he said, had approved unanimously of the application, and he had been authorised to represent it in London. He had noticed the increase in the number of foreign boxes imported. Among the samples he exhibited there was a small German-made box made of chip, of the kind used for pills, etc. When asked by the chairman if his firm made them, he said they had done at one time, but had lost the trade. Largely they were used by chemists, pill makers, etc. There was nothing in the contention that these chip boxes never had been or could not be made in England. They are not made here now for economic reasons. Dealing with boxes generally, he said that British manufacturers had no difficulty in providing an adequate selection, properly decorated—from the technical point of view.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morris (for the food manufacturers and confectioners), Mr. Austin said he supplied boxes of many kinds to very many trades, including chemists, soap makers, etc. For the wholesale chemists alone there were 600 or 700 different sorts of boxes.

Mr. MORRIS, having ascertained from Mr. Austin that leather board was not manufactured in this country (though there might be imitations), and that he imported it from abroad, pointed out that if leather board and strawboard were imported for box-making the public would have no means of knowing the origin of those raw materials, and asked if it were not desirable that they should know.

Mr. AUSTIN replied that he would not mind at all.

Questions were then put by Mr. Morris with regard to the recorded imports during 1929, which amounted to nearly £200,000 in value, his suggestion being that it was not high in comparison with the British output of boxes. Mr. Austin regarded it as high. He agreed, however, that the use of cardboard boxes had been on the increase since about 1926, and that probably there were individual British manufacturers whose output was as large as the total imports recorded.

ANY TYPE OF BOX MADE HERE

Mr. J. L. MILLIGAN (of Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson & Co., Ltd., chairman of the West of England Section of the Federation) said that the members of the section had discussed informally the present application; no one had dissented, and they had sent him as representative to support it. He did not know of any type of box which could not be made in this country. His firm sold a certain number of boxes to Canada, and had to mark them in accordance with regulations; there was no difficulty in applying the mark, and it did not add to the cost of the boxes. Cross-examined by Mr. Morris, he said he did not think that, because a box was marked with an indication of origin, its contents would be assumed to be foreign also, and he did not think the trade of the manufacturer of the contents of the box would be gravely injured as the result of marking the box.

Further questions were asked by Mr. Morris as to why, if the public were concerned to know where a box was made up, they should not be concerned also as to the origin of the raw materials.

Witness replied that if he bought an article he would like to know that as much as possible of its value had been spent on wages in England; he would like to know that what could be made in England had been made here.

Mr. MORRIS said that strawboard could be made in England, and that he believed it was made here.

Mr. MILLIGAN replied that it was not made in large quantities.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Faraday with regard to certain cartons made for Canadian users, he said the Canadians had prescribed the exact wording "container made in England," and that that complied with the Canadian regulations.

Mr. HENRY MINCH (chairman of the Fibre Board Case Makers' Association and secretary of the Thompson & Norris Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the original patentees and largest manufacturers of corrugated boxes and corrugated fibre board in this country) next gave evidence, and said there was no type of corrugated box or corrugated paper which his firm could not make. A good many boxes of corrugated material, he said, were imported from Holland and America, and he referred to a circular issued by a firm which was exporting Dutch corrugated boxes to this country. There was no indication in the circular that the boxes were made abroad, and the impression that it would have formed in his mind if he had not been aware of the facts would have been that they were made in England. It bore a London address, and there was an illustration in the front of a factory in which, it was stated, 8,000 hands were employed, but there was no indication of its location. So far as he knew, the firm in question did not make boxes in England.

Questioned by Mr. Morris as to why these boxes were imported, although witness's firm was making them, he said it was a matter of economics. Their boxes were better and more expensive than the foreign.

Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON (director of Robinsons, Ltd., box makers) said that the East of England Box Makers' Association had considered the application at a meeting; he was not present, but the minutes showed that all present had agreed with it, and a representative was appointed to support it. His firm, he said, was concerned mostly with small boxes, such as pill boxes and other boxes used by chemists, etc. Mostly the boxes were sold to wholesale chemists and druggists, who re-sold them to retail chemists, doctors, etc. The British and foreign boxes were of the same sizes, and one could not distinguish which was foreign and which was British. They were usually packed in half-gross and quarter-gross packages, so that each package would consist either of British or of foreign boxes only, but if a chemist bought a consignment of, say, twenty gross, he might get some British and some foreign. He exhibited a British and a foreign pill box, each of the same size, and both of which were identical. Marks could be applied to these small boxes quite easily, without any extra cost being entailed.

There were two further witnesses on behalf of the applicants. These were Mr. Walter Aldhouse (J. S. Aldhouse & Sons, and Vice-Chairman of the Manchester Section of the Federation), who, in the course of his evidence, testified to the support of the Section; and Mr. Stanley West (of the Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.)

This concluded the case for the applicants.

WITNESSES FOR THE OPPOSITION

Witnesses were then called on behalf of the Food Manufacturers' Federation and the Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance, and gave evidence in support of the contention that the marking of foreign boxes, in so far as they were used, would mislead the public into thinking that the contents were foreign also, even though it might be indicated that the boxes only were foreign. They pointed out that the public looked at these marks very carelessly in some cases. Therefore, the trade of the users would be affected injuriously.

The witnesses were Mr. W. H. Davey (head of the joint buying department of Cadbury's and Fry's); Mr. Malcolm Dixon (Carsons, Ltd.); Mr. F. K. Artis (Crosse & Blackwell); and Mr. R. P. Redman (C. & T. Harris).

(To be continued.)

German Foreign Trade

THE recently published returns of the Statistical Bureau of the German Reich for 1929 include the following statistics of imports and exports of chemicals, drugs, etc. The amounts are given in kilos and compared with figures for the previous year. This table has been compiled, as in previous years, to give figures where possible for trade with Great Britain and parts of the British Empire, the United States of America and some other countries whose commerce may be of interest. The country of origin or destination is only given in the official statistics when the volume of trade with Germany amounts to at least 150,000 marks during the whole of 1929. Total imports into Germany during 1929 amounted to 66,761,722 tons, compared with 66,005,297 tons in 1928, while exports (including reparations deliveries) were 69,378,665 tons in 1929, and 60,881,216 tons in 1928. Goods delivered as reparations were 14,537,630 tons in 1929. The total value of imports amounted to 13,986,153,000 marks in 1929, and exports valued at 14,456,010,000 marks. These figures given in the statistical tables include value of reparation deliveries. According to the classification adopted in the statistics the following figures, including reparations deliveries, appear in Group 2, "mineral and fossil raw materials, mineral oils": Imports amounted to 38,743,386 tons in 1929, and exports were 49,147,852 tons, valued at 1,277,758,000 marks, and 1,110,829,000 marks respectively. In Group 3, "oils, fats, soaps, waxes and kindred products" imports were 32,058 tons, and exports were 44,239 tons. Group 4, "chemical and pharmaceutical products, dyes and dyestuffs," shows imports amounting to 1,911,920 tons (1928, 1,901,151 tons), and exports amounting to 5,680,901 tons (1928, 5,547,561 tons). The value of these imports and exports, respectively for 1929 was 316,019,000 marks and 1,374,543,000 marks, compared with imports valued at 311,518,000 marks and exports valued at 1,314,588,000 marks for 1928.

	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Acetaldehyde ; paraldehyde ..	27,400	665,400	58,400	178,700
Acid, acetic ; acetic anhydride ..	700	400	8,900,600	10,617,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	5,808,800
Netherlands ..	—	—	—	1,897,500
Acid, arsenious, arsenic and compounds ..	705,000	363,100	2,711,300	2,577,800
Acid, benzoic, and benzoates ..	36,500	72,900	492,900	580,500
Acid, boric ; borax ..	7,677,400	9,465,400	1,059,000	1,674,600
U.S.A. ..	—	84,988	—	—
Acid, citric ..	558,900	673,200	14,700	39,400
Great Britain ..	—	232,900	—	—
Italy ..	—	411,800	—	—
Acid, formic, and formates ..	1,900	3,100	5,107,700	5,931,100
Acid, lactic ; lactates ..	600	5,600	2,174,500	2,274,900
Acid, nitric ..	2,609,100	568,400	31,115,300	29,112,800
Acid, oxalic ; acid pot. oxalate ..	24,000	1,600	4,812,500	4,774,200
Acid, salicylic and salicylates, n.e.s. ..	7,300	5,000	425,700	575,600
Acid, tannic ..	28,500	24,000	515,400	533,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	69,000
Acid, tartaric ..	87,200	96,700	3,327,500	3,721,700
Belgium ..	—	—	—	95,400
France ..	—	—	—	171,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	997,600
Sweden ..	—	—	—	103,600
Argentina ..	—	—	—	535,500
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	819,100
Alkaloids, n.e.s. ..	66,974	102,505	185,244	259,750
Switzerland ..	—	93,486	—	—
France ..	—	—	—	22,095
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	17,883
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	62,946
Alkaloids of cinchona and compounds ..	12,703	10,771	141,334	131,167
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	3,574
U.S.S.R. ..	—	—	—	12,632
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	15,314
Switzerland ..	—	—	—	18,578
Turkey ..	—	—	—	14,766

	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Ambergris, musk, civet, castor, kg. ..	10,102	9,376	—	—
Canada ..	—	3,639	—	—
Ammonia ..	377,600	1,370,500	4,954,500	4,974,400
Ammonium carbonate ..	10,600	7,200	3,293,300	2,880,000
Ammon. chloride ..	21,900	80,400	35,580,600	23,636,900
Ammon. nitrate ..	6,500	187,000	12,715,700	14,070,700
Antimony ..	1,593,700	1,659,600	266,100	191,900
Arsenic ..	5,873,000	6,078,600	—	—
Barium chloride ..	608,000	3,100	867,900	2,500,200
Italy ..	—	—	—	442,400
Barium nitrate ..	6,700	—	1,100,400	1,008,900
Bismuth salts and compounds, n.e.s. ..	1,500	5,300	66,600	86,100
Bromides : pot., sod., ammon. ..	4,300	4,000	*584,000	*612,800
Bromine ..	—	53,900	183,700	233,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	167,800
Cacao butter ..	—	—	1,379,600	1,523,700
Camphor, manna ..	257,600	331,500	1,921,900	3,049,300
France ..	—	59,000	—	308,100
Italy ..	—	111,500	—	—
Switzerland ..	—	71,700	—	—
Japan ..	—	74,000	—	—
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	112,100
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	1,805,400
Cardamoms ..	63,500	67,400	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	40,800	—	—
Ceylon ..	—	12,900	—	—
Cassia ..	821,900	825,100	—	—
China ..	—	204,300	—	—
Neth. Indies ..	—	416,100	—	—
Catechu ..	461,400	533,400	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	258,400	—	—
Neth. Indies ..	—	193,500	—	—
Caustic potash ..	84,400	132,600	30,443,100	38,108,000
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	2,916,400
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	6,986,000
Caustic soda ..	95,000	116,500	15,910,700	14,041,800
Chloroform ; chloral hydrate ..	16,200	20,400	309,200	334,100
Cinnamon ..	245,900	245,200	—	—
Ceylon ..	—	212,900	—	—
Cinchona ..	1,845,200	2,057,600	39,900	141,700
Neth. Indies ..	—	1,991,900	—	—
Switzerland ..	—	—	—	93,900
Cloves ..	532,500	403,000	—	—
Brit. E. Africa ..	—	255,400	—	—
Madagascar ..	—	68,500	—	—
Neth. Indies ..	—	60,500	—	—
Cochineal ..	24,000	9,800	9,800	3,700
Copper sulphate ..	562,300	533,800	14,789,000	8,691,200
Cream of tartar ..	3,494,200	4,144,100	281,800	250,900
France ..	—	2,439,600	—	—
Italy ..	—	134,000	—	—
Portugal ..	—	319,600	—	—
Spain ..	—	781,500	—	—
Cresol ..	2,169,400	923,600	4,167,200	3,851,900
Cyanides : potassium, sodium ..	7,700	24,000	4,167,500	4,077,500
Dextrin ..	2,515,900	1,883,000	2,758,700	3,605,400
Ether ..	—	500	300,700	219,200
Fusel oils, amyl, butyl, propyl, alcohol ..	188,000	142,500	1,125,900	1,622,700
Galls ..	1,514,300	1,402,400	—	—
China ..	—	1,196,700	—	—
Gelatin ..	729,500	758,900	1,598,500	2,098,800
Belgium ..	—	406,000	—	—
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	267,500
Japan ..	—	—	—	129,000
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	861,700
Ginger ..	177,200	221,100	—	—
Japan ..	—	103,900	—	—
Glycerin, crude ..	3,062,600	3,967,500	2,442,800	1,196,900
Great Britain ..	—	370,100	—	—
U.S.S.R. ..	—	1,030,100	—	—
Belgium ..	—	200,400	—	—
Glycerin, pure ..	152,300	117,000	4,423,800	4,207,800
Netherlands ..	—	—	—	1,710,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	310,300
Japan ..	—	—	—	245,300
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	310,500
Gum acacia ..	3,343,300	3,519,700	898,000	947,600
Egypt ..	—	2,116,100	—	—
Hexamethylene-tetramine ..	500	800	68,900	188,300
Indigo, natural and synthetic ..	300,700	91,200	11,969,800	10,946,400
Iodine ..	323,400	377,500	94,700	66,100
Great Britain ..	—	22,700	—	—
Chile ..	—	337,300	—	—
U.S.A. ..	—	7,600	—	—
Italy ..	—	—	—	6,200
U.S.S.R. ..	—	—	—	15,200
Iodides : pot., sod., ammon. ..	700	1,200	172,000	181,800

	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Magnesium carbonate ..	Kilos 51,100	Kilos 66,600	Kilos 738,100	Kilos 647,500
Magnesium sulphate ..	—	66,200	93,942,000	100,868,700
Medicinal herbs, etc.,	10,439,500	10,445,100	2,346,900	2,554,300
Finland ..	—	1,808,000	—	—
U.S.S.R. ..	—	1,561,200	—	38,200
Brit. India ..	—	1,714,700	—	—
U.S.A. ..	—	228,000	—	499,000
Mercury and amalgams ..	1,328,100	347,900	47,200	109,200
Italy ..	—	124,600	—	—
Spain ..	—	145,100	—	—
Mexico ..	—	30,800	—	—
Mercury salts and compounds ..	66,400	52,800	153,900	161,500
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	69,400
Milk sugar ..	1,700	—	299,100	528,500
Mineral salts, natural and artificial ..	46,400	24,100	16,600	27,700
Myrobalsans ..	9,435,800	5,723,000	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	5,570,500	—	—
Naphthalin ..	4,296,100	3,643,300	21,923,300	18,025,300
Naphthol, naphthylamin ..	9,600	23,800	965,000	715,000
Nutmegs ..	698,100	662,800	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	116,200	—	—
Neth. Indies ..	—	507,600	—	—
Oil, arachis ..	1,454,900	1,818,200	37,994,800	51,377,800
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	6,186,800
Canada ..	—	—	—	2,811,200
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	9,809,400
Oils, citrus ..	166,500	159,800	—	—
France ..	—	17,000	—	—
Italy ..	—	118,400	—	—
U.S.A. ..	—	4,900	—	—
Oil, cottonseed ..	5,889,500	6,191,000	8,900	413,800
Grea. Britain ..	—	2,678,700	—	—
Egypt ..	—	1,473,200	—	—
Oil, linseed ..	13,239,400	19,148,900	4,691,100	6,476,000
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	458,300
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	3,171,700
Oil, olive ..	1,324,100	1,179,200	25,100	39,500
France ..	—	502,500	—	—
Italy ..	—	461,400	—	—
Spain ..	—	157,900	—	—
Oil, sesame ..	73,800	16,000	682,300	1,564,900
Oil, wood ..	8,292,300	8,954,700	77,100	86,000
Belgium ..	—	3,386,800	—	—
Great Britain ..	—	4,992,600	—	—
Olein ..	4,448,600	3,774,500	17,590,600	18,616,600
Ozokerite, crude ..	1,692,000	1,606,200	4,310,800	4,575,900
refined ..	306,900	158,300	1,483,200	1,784,000
Paraffin, soft ..	105,100	5,600	202,900	755,200
Pepper ..	5,287,000	5,057,900	—	—
Brit. India ..	—	1,294,400	—	—
Brit. Malaya ..	—	422,500	—	—
Neth. Indies ..	—	3,249,400	—	—
Siam ..	—	34,900	—	—
Perfumed toilet spirits ..	76,100	62,600	—	—
Eau de Cologne ..	—	—	344,900	375,000
Perfumed oils and fats ..	80,200	89,700	579,400	449,000
Pharmaceutical products, n.e.s. ..	29,600	68,200	1,882,900	2,209,100
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	113,700
Japan ..	—	—	—	453,800
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	128,200
Pharmaceutical products, prepared, n.e.s. ..	167,200	160,800	2,640,500	3,513,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	64,000
Italy ..	—	—	—	134,000
Netherlands ..	—	—	—	188,500
Austria ..	—	—	—	192,700
Phenol ..	2,563,600	2,084,000	784,000	1,399,400
Phosphorus ..	111,400	83,700	356,800	306,200
Norway ..	—	79,400	—	—
China ..	—	—	—	80,100
Pimento ..	2,362,100	1,627,900	—	—
Brit. E. Africa ..	—	364,900	—	—
Neth. Indies ..	—	1,215,400	—	—
W. Indies ..	—	—	—	—
Potassium nitrate ..	341,600	154,900	23,161,500	28,534,600
Potassium sulphate ..	—	124,800	181,402,400	179,854,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	15,916,200
Quebracho extract ..	31,608,700	23,612,500	3,561,800	3,406,300
Rhubarb ..	87,300	74,300	22,100	19,800
China ..	—	63,500	—	—
Saffron ..	6,600	7,200	—	—
France ..	—	5,600	—	—
Secret remedies ..	4,400	4,400	—	—
Shellac ..	6,128,400	3,805,000	1,872,600	2,188,500
Brit. India ..	—	3,589,200	—	—
Neth. Indies ..	—	145,500	—	—
Siam ..	—	41,100	—	—
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	112,600
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	1,043,300
Silver salts, n.e.s., bromide, chromate, nitrate ..	36	147	26,796	27,196

	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Sodium nitrate ..	Kilos 113,768,600	Kilos 130,381,500	Kilos 32,421,600	Kilos 69,411,200
Sodium sulphate ..	1,012,800	122,000	120,393,500	177,373,500
Sodium thio-sulphate ..	54,100	30,100	4,485,700	3,943,600
Spermaceti ..	10,200	10,600	6,200	6,200
Sponges, undressed ..	209,000	150,700	41,300	41,300
Greece ..	—	15,100	—	—
Italy ..	—	18,600	—	—
Tunis ..	—	6,700	—	—
Cuba ..	—	24,400	—	—
West Indies ..	—	64,500	—	—
Stearin; palmitin ..	1,023,200	972,700	819,800	951,700
Synthetic perfumes, (terpineol, vanillin, etc.) ..	63,400	86,100	1,010,200	1,035,600
Tartaremetic preparations of antimony ..	1,629,200	1,195,200	1,012,500	1,050,200
Tooth powders; cosmetics, perfumes, n.e.s. ..	311,400	347,800	1,331,200	1,560,400
Tragacanth ..	762,400	948,900	184,900	250,600
Brit. India ..	—	443,900	—	—
Persia ..	—	447,500	—	—
Vanilla ..	99,300	104,800	—	—
France ..	—	19,000	—	—
Madagascar ..	—	71,000	—	—
Australasia ..	—	14,600	—	—
Wax (beeswax) ..	25,800	24,300	210,000	241,700
Zinc oxide ..	1,204,100	2,547,700	12,348,400	11,935,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	959,100
Netherlands ..	—	—	—	2,102,300
Sweden ..	—	—	—	2,029,900
Zinc salts, n.e.s.; zinc chloride ..	85,700	559,200	2,363,900	1,810,600

* Including bromoform. † Including iodoform.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Italian Power Alcohol

For the Italian financial year 1927-28 the production of alcohol in Italy was as follows: from cereals and other starch-containing products 6,045,752 litres, residue from sugar refining and manufacture 33,280,609 litres, wine 71,349 litres, wine lees 4,864,403 litres, other raw materials 1,644,593 litres. Alcohol used in fuel manufacture was 8,608 litres. Production of alcohol in Italy owing to the nature of the available raw material is bound up with good agricultural organisation, tending first to use material which is naturally occurring in Italian soil, and, second to the rational cultivation of any plants which promise the best yield. The asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*), which is abundant in Central and Southern Italy and in the Italian colonies, could be utilised for the production of power alcohol. R. de Fazi, in the "Giornale di Chimica Industriale ed Applicata," states that every hectare of land infested with asphodel could give about 200 quintals of raw material, which, by carefully controlled fermentation, might yield 1.8 per cent. by weight of alcohol. Thus from every hectare of land 16 hectolitres of power alcohol and ten quintals of cellulose might be obtainable. The alcohol produced by the fermentation process does not need denaturing as the higher alcohols present are not easily separated and render the alcohol unfit for drinking. When mixed with ordinary petrol or paraffin this alcohol makes a good fuel for internal-combustion engines and can be used without alteration of the structure of the motor. The price in Italy would be 125 lire per hectolitre, which would leave a good margin of profit for the capital invested. What the author affirms is the result of two years' experiment in industrial lines. The asphodel might pass finally into cultivation, or other tubers might be selected on account of their greater yield. In Southern Italy the rational cultivation of the Indian fig should be attempted, and land unfit for other crops might be rendered productive. On one hectare of land 3,750 plants could be cultivated, giving for a calculated average yield of 20 kg. per plant, 750 quintals of fruit. A residue of about 60 quintals of glucose would be obtained. From 750 quintals of ordinary fruit about 30 hectolitres of power alcohol would be obtained. Working up the fruit does not present any difficulty as the fruit is simply pressed and the pulp fermented. According to the author's experiments in 1916-17, the difficulty of obtaining a rapid fermentation with a commercial yield has been overcome and the alcohol produced could be sold at 100 lire per hectolitre.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, February 27

THE outlook in trade generally is far from showing any sign of a betterment in the early future, contrary to what might have been expected in view of spring requirements. Keen foreign competition in various manufactured products, together with the ruling high wages and excessive taxation, are factors undermining economic conditions. Apart from this, unsettled commodity markets tend to aggravate the slackness of business. The shadow of the Budget also adds to the uncertainties, and many products are easing in value. Great care is thus being exercised in purchases, which are naturally hand-to-mouth. Further ease in credit facilities is confidently expected, and it is to be hoped that this will help to steady prices and lead to a revival of confidence. Sugar is still unsettled and a dragging market with renewed liquidation for March delivery here and in America, while, refiners still hold liberal supplies of raw and are in no hurry to contract further ahead of their needs. Rubber responded further to developments pointing to the suspension of tapping during May, and although the scheme has been endorsed by the Rubber Growers' Association, reactionary conditions ensued. Among pharmaceutical chemicals the chief alteration is a substantial reduction in British makers' prices of sodium salicylate to the home trade. Aspirin remains unchanged both for home and foreign make, but further developments are possible in the near future. Cocaine has been advanced by the makers. In crude drugs, cascara sagrada continues firm. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha is offered at lower prices. Menthol is steady and Chinese galls for shipment are unobtainable. West African ginger has been sold at lower prices for shipment. Acacia gums are, if anything, slightly firmer, although the market is quiet. Among essential oils about the only changes are easier prices for lemon and bergamot oils and American peppermint. Among the industrial chemicals a limited amount of business is reported from most quarters. Acetone prices are stabilised until April 30. Lead products, such as white and red lead, have been reduced by the makers by £1 per ton. Coal-tar products are all unchanged, the bulk of the items meeting with a slow sale. In the fixed oils group decidedly quiet markets are reported. Palm and linseed oils have depreciated in value. Turpentine is about 9d. better on the week, but trading is dull. Hankow wood is firmer. Lubricating oils are easier, together with white oils and petroleum jellies. Among the metals, Chinese antimony is dull with further weakness; cadmium is in steady demand, and mercury remains much the same; platinum is very dull.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Agar-agar Cloves Cocaine Galls (Ch.) Pimento (c.i.f.) Turpentine	Peppermint oil (Jp. dementh.) Wood oil	Ginger (W. Africa) Ground nut oil Petroleum jellies White oils	Antimony (Ch. reg.) Caraway seed Ipecacuanha (M. Grosso) Lemon oil Litharge Palm oils Red lead Shellac Sodium salicylate White lead

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR-AGAR is firmer at the close. Kobe No. 1 is now 4s. 3d.; Kobe 2, 4s., and Yokohama 4s. on the spot; for shipment, Kobe No. 1 is 3s. 7d., Kobe 2, 3s. 3½d., and Yokohama No. 1, 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY is dull with further weakness for Chinese on the spot, which is obtainable at about £30 15s. ex warehouse. Terms for shipment, however, are steady at about £25 c.i.f. English high-grade regulus is £50 to £50 10s., and ordinary brands range down to £42 10s. Crude metal is nominally £25 on the spot, and Chinese white oxide is £34 10s.

ARCEA continues very scarce with a few bags offering at 50s. per cwt. on the spot, and for February-March shipment from Ceylon 36s. c.i.f. is quoted.

CADMIUM.—There is a good steady business doing and prices are well maintained at 3s. 11d. to 4s. per lb. either for Canadian or Australian metal. Only limited quantities are coming forward from the Continent.

CASCARA SAGRADA remains firm, spot values being: 1924 peel 75s., 1927 70s., and 1929 69s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—At the Amsterdam auction on February 12 2,043 packages of Java pharmaceutical bark (1,268 bales and 775 cases), weighing 74,993 kilos, and containing the equivalent of 1,837 kilos quinine sulphate, were offered. Of this quantity, 294 bales and 604 cases, weighing 27,542 kilos and containing the equivalent of 595 kilos quinine sulphate, sold at from 40c. to 69½c. per half-kilo. The next auction will be held on March 19.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are dearer, with spot sales at 9½d. per lb., and January-March and March-May shipment has been sold at 9½d. c.i.f.

The landings in London during the week ending February 22 amounted to 251 and the deliveries to 45, leaving a stock of 1,824, against 2,744 in 1929 and 11,408 bales in 1928. The landings in London (January 1 to February 22) amount to 2,055, against 1,857 in 1929, and the deliveries 1,039, against 1,622 in 1929.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English is quoted at 1s. 2½d., C.F.R. at 1s. 2½d., and Van Houten's A at 1s. 3d. per lb., in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The Lofoten fishing, so far, is not very satisfactory, but there is yet plenty of time for an improvement. Meanwhile the market is quiet, but, if anything, has a firmer tendency, with buyers preferring to wait developments. London agents quote from 105s. to 107s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest new non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten oil. The yield of steam-refined oil up to February 22 is 10,503 hectolitres, against 13,746 hectolitres last year.

Up to February 15 the catch and the output of cod-liver oil for the whole of Norway is as follows:—

	Catch of cod	Yield of C.L.O.
1930	6,600,000	8,306 (hect.)
1929	9,500,000	13,746 "
1928	4,600,000	4,496 "
1927	5,600,000	7,049 "
1926	3,900,000	6,460 "

The reason for the smaller catch this year is stormy weather and a smaller number of vessels participating (4,081, against 4,603 in 1929). On account of irregular fishing caused by the weather it may be difficult to judge the heaviness of the cod shoals compared with last year, but it is supposed that they are not so large as last year.

ERGOT is slow of sale, Spanish and/or Portuguese offering at 1s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. and Russian at 1s. 1d. c.i.f.

GALLS.—No offers of Chinese for shipment are obtainable at present owing to weather conditions and the price is nominal at 70s. c.i.f.

GINGER.—West African is lower at 55s. per cwt. on the spot; business to arrive has been done at cheaper prices; February-April shipment is offered at 38s. c.i.f. and February-March shipment at 39s. c.i.f. London, but for c.i.f. New York a premium of 1s. 6d. per cwt. is wanted.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned is, if anything, rather firmer for shipment at 85s. per cwt. c.i.f. for practically any position, except afloat, which is 37s. 6d. c.i.f. Spot is unchanged at 95s., and natural sorts are 90s., while for shipment in all positions 80s. c.i.f. is quoted. Talha is cheaper at 42s. 6d. on the spot and at 37s. 6d. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA remains quiet, with Matto Grosso offering at 13s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

MAGNESIUM is very steady at 3s. 3d. up to 3s. 9d. for small sticks and bars, while ribbon is held for 11s. to 14s., wire at 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., and powder at 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., according to specification.

MENTHOL is steady at 14s. 9d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot, and for March-April shipment 14s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted, with first hands from Japan quoting 15s. c.i.f.

The exports of menthol from Japan during the past three years were as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929
100 kin	4,732	3,235	4,638
Yen	4,897,628	3,914,516	5,170,250

MERCURY.—The position has remained much the same. There has not been a great deal of new inquiry from home consumers and, so far as can be gathered, a certain amount of the business is being arranged through merchant interests, whose terms stand at about £23 per bottle, less the usual discount. Official prices for controlled supplies stand at £22 5s. net for small lots up to ten bottles, and £22 2s. 6d. net for parcels of 11 bottles and upward. The f.o.b. price for shipment is £21 15s. net for quantities of 25 bottles and upwards.

PEPPER exhibits little change on balance; fair black Singapore is 1s. 1d. per lb. on the spot; March-May shipment is 1s. 1d. c.i.f.; Lampong is 1s. 1½d. spot. To arrive, the sales include January-March at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d., March-May at from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 1½d. spot, and February-April shipment is 13s. c.i.f. Alleppy is 1s. 1½d. spot, and February-March shipment is 132s. c.i.f. White Muntok is steady at 1s. 5½d. spot. To arrive, the sales include January-March shipment at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d., March-May at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d. c.i.f., and May-July at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is firm but quiet at 9½d. per lb. on the spot; February-March shipment has been sold at 82s. per cwt. c.i.f.

PLATINUM.—The demand is still very dull, but prices are about the same. It is reported that a further important quantity has been shipped from Russia to Germany through the Russian State Bank.

RUBBER is about ½d. per lb. lower on the week, after several fluctuations. The firm tone reported by us last week continued for a period, but on account of weaker cables from America, values declined in sympathy. Considerable interest has been manifested in the new voluntary restriction movement, and the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association have unanimously recommended producers to agree to cease tapping during the month of May. The scheme is at present in its infancy, and manufacturers and merchants are very cautious as to their operations. The quantity of rubber that will not be produced by this cessation, if agreed upon, is estimated to be between 20,000 and 30,000 tons. Last week arrivals totalled 1,821 tons, while deliveries were 1,735 tons, showing a slight increase of 66 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 62,725 tons, against 25,005 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 19,704 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and March, 8½d.; April-June, 8½d.; July-September, 8½d.; October-December, 8½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Spanish is 65s. and Russian 31s. per cwt. on the spot. **CANARY.**—Market remains quiet and prices are unchanged. Mazagan, of old crop, is 28s. 6d. and new crop 27s. 6d. per cwt. spot. Morocco (f.a.q. 4 per cent.) on the spot is 26s. 6d., and for February-March shipment 25s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. Dutch has been sold on the spot at 17s. 6d. per cwt. **CUMIN.**—Malta is 70s. spot, and for shipment 65s. c.i.f. is quoted. Morocco on spot remains at 60s., and for shipment 58s. 6d. c.i.f. is now wanted. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco is 19s. spot, and for February-March shipment 16s. 3d. c.i.f. is now quoted. Tunisian on spot is quiet at 18s. 6d. per cwt. **CORIANDER** for shipment is quoted 8s. c.i.f., with no business passing. Sellers on spot ask 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per cwt. **MUSTARD.**—English is 27s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt., according to quality. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch on spot is quiet at 35s. F.o.b. Rotterdam is now quoted at 33s. 6d.

SHELLAC.—The spot market for usual standard TN orange declined about 5s. per cwt. at one period of the week, but recovered, closing at 127s. 6d.; fine orange is 170s. to 270s., pure button 190s., and AC cakey 170s. To arrive, the sales include TN for February-March shipment at 116s. to 114s. to 115s. c.i.f. For delivery, March has been sold at 114s. to 110s. 6d. to 112s. to 116s. 6d., May at 119s. to 116s., and August at 125s. to 118s. to 122s. 6d.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is quiet at 81s. per cwt. on the spot, and for March-April shipment sellers quote 69s. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

BUSINESS continues poor and stocks generally on the spot are not large, although sufficient to meet present demand. Prices remain at about previous levels. Bergamot, lemon, American peppermint are lower. Japanese dementholised is firm on the spot. Star anise and geranium oils are not offering for shipment.

ANISE (STAR) is slow at 3s. 10½d. per lb. for leads on the spot and at 3s. 9d. per lb. for tins. Nothing is offering for shipment.

BERGAMOT is rather easier at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. and on the spot at from 11s. to 12s. per lb., according to seller.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Cayenne is unchanged at 6s. per lb. spot and 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. Brazilian is quoted by most sellers on the spot at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., but there is some cheap oil available at below this price.

CASSIA is quiet on the spot at 4s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent. c.a. and at 3s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f.

CEDARLEAF is quoted at 5s. 6d. per lb. spot. Stocks on the American side are reported to be moderate only in size and not subject to ready replacement in quantity and are firmly held.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is unchanged at 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. and 2s. 3d. per lb. spot. Java is quoted at about 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is quoted at 16s. per lb. spot, and there are no offers for shipment. Producers being disinclined to sell, refuse to offer, in the hope that higher prices will be realised. There have been reports of a hurricane in Réunion, but it is not thought that the principal crop (January-March) will be affected, as probably the bulk of it is in drums already. African is quoted at 18s. per lb. spot, with no offers for shipment.

GINGER is 23s. 6d. per lb. spot.

GUAIACWOOD is quoted at from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb. spot.

LAVENDER is dull at from 13s. to 13s. 6d. per lb. spot for 38-40 per cent.

LEMON.—Prices of Sicilian for shipment are again lower at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for machine-pressed, and at from 4s. 9d. to 5s. c.i.f. for hand-pressed. Spot prices are from 5s. to 5s. 3d. for machine-pressed and 5s. 9d. to 6s. for hand-pressed, according to seller and quantity.

MANDARIN to arrive is quoted at 16s. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot at 17s. per lb.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quoted at from 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. and 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb. spot. Bitter is 10s. per lb. to arrive and 11s. per lb. on the spot. Jamaica sweet orange is at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. spot.

PEPPERMINT.—American peppermint is easier, and owing to lack of demand the American market is perhaps weak. Drums for shipment are quoted at 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and cases at 12s. 9d. for natural oil. The spot prices are 12s. 9d. per lb. in drums and 13s. per lb. in cases. Redistilled is about 1s. per lb. dearer than these prices. H.G.H. is quoted at 18s. 6d. per lb. spot. Japanese dementholised is firm. Arrivals aggregate about 1,200 cases, but on strong spot buying the market is firmer at 5s. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki and at 4s. 10½d. per lb. for five brands; February-March shipment is quoted at 4s. 9d. c.i.f.

The exports of peppermint oil from Japan during the past three years were as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929
100 kin ..	4,128	4,048	5,311
Yen ..	2,314,058	2,075,890	2,275,620

SASSAFRAS is steady at about 4s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for natural genuine oil, and on the spot at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., according to quantity.

SPEARMINT is steady at from 19s. 9d. to 20s. per lb. spot, according to quantity, and at 19s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to come forward.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium) is firm at 14s. 6d. per lb. for shipment and at 14s. per lb. spot.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period February 19 to February 25 (inclusive): Almond (Fr.) 8 cs.; anise (Fr.) 2 cs., (Ger.) 1 cs.; bergamot (It.) 105 cs., (Fr.) 1 cs.; camphor (Ger.) 5 cs.; cinnamon (Ger.) 1 cs.; citronella (Cey.) 9 dm.; clove (Ger.) 6 cs., (Fr.) 4 dm.; dill (Ger.) 1 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.) 6 dm. 100 cs., (Ger.) 6 dm.; lemon (It.) 177 cs., (U.S.) 20 dm.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.) 2 cs. 2 dm.; lime (Br. Gui.) 5 cs., (B.W.I.) 10 cs.; mandarin (It.) 10 cs.; orange (It.) 127 cs.; patchouli (Str.) 13 cs.; petitgrain (Dut. Poss.) 20 cs.; peppermint (Ger.) 2 cs., (U.S.) 14 dm. 8 cs., (Jap.) 842 cs.; pine needle (Ger.) 1 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.) 44 cs.; sassafras (U.S.) 2 cs.; wormseed (U.S.) 1 dm.; undescribed (Ger.) 2 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

ABOUT the only change of importance to record is a new level of prices for sodium salicylate, in which home makers have made considerable reductions in the home trade price. It is not known whether this move is the result of a break between home and foreign interests or whether there has been a break between the home makers themselves. Cocaine has been officially advanced by makers.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged with the market of little interest: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN is steady at last week's adjusted prices; market is quiet: crystals, five cwt., 12s. 9½d.; two cwt., 13s. 0½d.; less than two cwt., 13s. 3½d.; powder, 1½d. per lb. more in all cases.

ASPIRIN.—Despite the many rumours that have been going round there is no official news of any change in prices for this market, which remain at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity both for home make and foreign. Foreign makers have notified the following new prices for export to British Colonies and Possessions, f.o.b. Continent: ten cwt., 2s. 8½d.; five cwt., 2s. 9d.; two cwt., 2s. 9½d.; less than two cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb. Further developments may be possible in the near future.

BARBITONE is slow of sale with spot prices ranging from 7s. 3d. to 8s. per lb. as to quantity; some holders may be offering at less.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is steady and business is fair: quantities, ex works, 2s. 0½d.; smaller lots on spot, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is a dull market: spot, 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb.

BROMIDES are unchanged and competition is not so severe; business is fair: dealers quote ammonium, 1s. 9½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.; granular, about 1s. 5d.; sodium, B.P., about 1s. 8½d. per lb. for quantities. Home makers' list prices continue at comparatively high values as follows: ammonium, 2s.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 8d.; granular, 1s. 7½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady, but there is not very much moving: quoted from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady as quoted by home makers at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity; foreign on spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—There is still no business of any great importance to record: spot is inclined to be unsteady as quoted at 1s. 10½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for quantities. Home make is offering at about competitive prices.

CREAM OF TARTAR is about steady while business is only moderate: foreign (B.P.) on spot, 10½s. to 10½s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.; home make is at about level prices.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady but very quiet: quantities, 1s. 8d. up to 1s. 9d. per lb. for small lots.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is unchanged on a very quiet market: spot, 5s. 8d. to 6s. per lb. as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is steady but there is little doing: spot, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

HEXAMINE.—There is nothing new to record here: Convention prices are maintained on quotation at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. as to quantity, while outside offers are doing business at 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is steady and there is a fair business passing: spot, 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity.

LACTIC ACID is quoted in one-cwt. carboys at about 1s. 7½d. per lb. for B.P.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is a good market, with home makers and dealers level at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is a slack market but prices are holding steady: spot, 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

MILK SUGAR is unchanged; business is limited: spot, 52s. to 54s. per cwt. for foreign material.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is steady on a quiet market: quoted from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARALDEHYDE continues at keen prices from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—The controlled prices are holding steady; business is inclined to drag: crystals, ten cwt., 3s. 8d.; five cwt., 3s. 9d.; two cwt., 3s. 9½d.; less than two cwt., 3s. 11d. per lb.; powder, 1½d. per lb. more in all cases.

PHENAZONE continues at the adjusted prices recorded last week: crystals, ten cwt., 6s. 11d.; five cwt., 7s. 0½d.; two cwt., 7s. 2d.; less than two cwt., 7s. 3½d. per lb.; powder, 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady and business is fair: quoted from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is doing fairly well on limited lines: quantities in drums, 5½d.; druggists' parcels, 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains slow of sale with the spot offer about 3s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN is steady and business fair: quoted from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged, with home makers' prices at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. as to quantity.

SALOL is unchanged at last week's adjusted prices: crystals, 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. as to quantity; powder, 1½d. per lb. more in all cases.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is of little interest: spot, about 10s. per lb.; f.o.b. Continent, five cwt., 9s. 7½d.; smaller parcels up to 10s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—The position here shows considerable alteration as regards home makers' prices, both for home and export, as follows: home trade, powder, ten cwt., 1s. 10d.; five cwt., 1s. 10½d.; two cwt., 1s. 10¾d.; one cwt., 1s. 11d.; less, 2s. per lb., and crystals one penny more. Home makers' prices for export f.o.b.: powder, two tons, 1s. 10¾d.; one ton, 1s. 11d.; ten cwt., 1s. 11½d.; five cwt., 1s. 11¾d.; two cwt., 1s. 11¾d.; less, 2s. 0½d.; crystals are approximately 1½d. per lb. more in all cases. Dealers' prices for export f.o.b.: ten cwt., 1s. 8½d.; five cwt., 1s. 8½d.; two cwt., 1s. 8¾d.; less, 1s. 9d.; crystals are approximately 1½d. per lb. more in all cases. There has, so far, been no official notice of any change in the prices of foreign material for the home market, but it is anticipated that they will come into line with the lower prices now quoted by the home makers. This alteration in the market would appear to suggest a breakdown of arrangements between home and foreign interests.

SULPHONAL is steady on a quiet market: spot, 10s. 1d. to 11s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. *criss*) is steady but in small demand: spot, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is without improvement: spot, foreign, about 1s. 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. English material is offered at about competitive prices.

THYMOL is dull of sale: pure is quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

VANILLIN continues competitive and market is dull: ex clove oil, about 14s. per lb. in cwt. lots; ex guaiacol, 13s. 6d. per lb. in cwt. lots, and less for large quantities.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, February 26.

A very limited volume of business is reported from most quarters, but prices are maintained. Prices for acetone have been stabilised for a further period.

ACETIC ACID continues in steady demand and unchanged: 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66 in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton ex store.

ACETONE.—At a meeting in London on February 20 it was decided that prices for B.G.S. should remain unchanged until April 30, when they will again come up for revision. Current quotations are therefore as follows: ten-ton lots, £71 10s.; five tons and under ten tons, £73 10s.; one ton and under five tons, £76 10s.; drum lots, £80. All prices are per ton ex store or ex wharf, Liverpool or London, and in 64-cwt. free drums.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is a fairly good market, although competition is noticeable: 99.95 per cent. in loaned cylinders, 10d. to 1s. per lb. carriage paid; slightly less for big contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is a good market, with grey galvanising well maintained at £21 7s. 6d. to £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

ARSENIC continues dull, with prices for white Cornish 99 per cent. f.o.r. at £15 15s. to £15 17s. 6d.; Mexican high-grade is £16 15s. to £17 c.i.f. Liverpool.

CAUSTIC POTASH is now meeting with a steady demand and Convention prices are unchanged: 88 to 92 per cent. solid on spot, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton, in drums, as to quantity; 30s. per ton less c.i.f. in all cases.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The export market is still quiet, with a disappointing demand for the time of the year. Although the price of rough bar copper has eased considerably, British Associated Makers still ask £27 per ton for casks f.o.b., less 5 per cent.

FORMALDEHYDE continues to sell quite well, with prices for ordinary quantities on spot about £34 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume in casks; less for large quantities.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is fairly steady, with reliable quality at about 11s. to 12s. per gallon in drums, carriage paid; some grades may be at cheaper prices.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Owing to the substantial break in the price of foreign pig-lead down to £20 3s. 9d., there has been a revision of the official price for white lead ground in oil,

both for the home trade and export. The reduction amounts to £1 per ton to £53, delivered U.K. usual basis, on which 5 per cent. is allowed, apart from the scale of allowances, according to quantity. English red lead and litharge were reduced £1 both for home and export, and the home trade price stands at £34 per ton for five- to twenty-ton lots.

OXALIC ACID is a good market, with prices well maintained and a steady flow of business; quantities, £32 per ton in casks; smaller lots, 33s. per cwt. ex store.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE is unchanged, with the home trade price at 4½d. per lb., less small rebates for large quantities.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is meeting with but a slow demand: spot, 90 to 92 per cent., £23 10s. to £24; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 10s. to £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is well held at the new price of £26 15s. per ton for quantities ex wharf; spot parcels from 3½d. per lb.; market remains dull.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is steady although quiet: commercial quality, in two-cwt. drums, 5d.; smaller parcels, 5½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE remains quiet: quantities, £63 10s. to £65 10s.; single casks, 7d.; smaller parcels, 7½d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC is still slow of sale: dog-tooth crystals, £32; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £17 12s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

SODIUM ACETATE is meeting with a little more inquiry: spot, £20 15s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains dull: quantities, £25 15s. per ton; smaller spot lots from 3d. per lb. ex store.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is dull of sale: quantities, 4½d. to 5d.; smaller parcels, 5½d. per lb. ex store.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is unchanged, with dealers quoting 60 to 62 per cent. solid at £9 5s. and broken at £10 5s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR.—Prices are well maintained for American crude at £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d., while Sicilian flowers are £12 5s. and roll £9 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Conditions in this market show little change. Cresylic acid is a slow market, with makers' prices unchanged. Carboic acid crystals are also unchanged and steady. Pitch remains quiet. ANILINE OIL and ANILINE SALT are unaltered. CARBOLIC ACID.—A fair amount of inquiry is noticeable, but prices are unchanged at 7d. to 7½d. per lb. according to quantity. CRESYLIC ACID is unchanged: pale 98 per cent., 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon; refined, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d. per gallon; B.P. CRESOL, 5s. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE continues quiet with prices unchanged: flakes and balls, £14 15s. to £15 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. METHYL ALCOHOL is unchanged on spot at about £42 per ton in drums; cheaper prices for quantities. PYRIDINE, TOLUOL, XYLOL and PITCH are all as last week.

Fixed Oils, etc.

ALMOST without exception the markets have been decidedly quiet, and items of importance, such as palm oils and linseed oil, show depreciation. Turpentine is inactive although firmer. ACID OILS are quiet: coconut and/or palm kernel, 31s. 6d.; ground nut, 28s. 6d.; soya, 27s. 6d. spot. CASTOR.—Prices are unchanged on a quiet market: pharmaceutical, 48s. 6d.; first pressings, 43s. 6d.; second pressings, 41s. per cwt. on the spot in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT remains quiet: deodorised, spot, 41s. 6d.; Ceylon, 32s. 3d. c.i.f. COTTON is still rather quiet but steady: deodorised, 36s. 6d.; common edible, 34s. 6d.; soapmaking, 33s. 6d.; crude, 30s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT is dull and slightly easier: deodorised, spot, 39s. 9d.; crude Oriental, 35s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is steady: deodorised, 41s.; crude, 34s. spot. PALM.—Prices for all grades are lower, with the market dull and inclined to weaken still further: Lagos, 30s. 3d.; softs, 29s. 9d.; mediums, 29s. 6d.; hards, 29s. 6d.; bleached, 32s. 6d. spot. RAPE is unchanged: refined, 42s.; crude, 40s. 3d. spot. SOYA is quiet: deodorised, 38s.; crude, 35s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Prices as quoted are easier, and the market is very quiet: on spot, 42s. 6d.; March, 39s. 9d.; March-April, 39s. 4½d.; May-August, 39s. 1½d. Boiled oil, on spot, 46s. TURPENTINE.—The market has been distinctly harder, chiefly in sympathy with stronger American cabled advices, these indicating continued small receipts and a further depletion in the available stocks in the South to a comparatively low level. The London spot price closes at 45s. 9d. per cwt.; March-April 44s. Last week's deliveries here were 1,782 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 13,792 barrels, which compares with 13,660 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were further reduced to 31,331 barrels, comparing with 27,358 barrels for the same date last year. These

figures represent the London visible supply in the absence of further landings of parcels afloat. RESIN is idle and American stocks are reported to be still at above this time last year. C.i.f. terms have been shaded further and are as follows: B to D 15s. 6d. to 16s., E/F 16s. 6d. to 17s. 4½d., G 17s. 7½d., K/M 18s. 1½d. to 18s. 3d., W/G 18s. 9d., and W/W 19s. 6d. The lower grades are considered cheap at current rates. French resin remained neglected, although offering at well under American, with W/W quoted at 17s. 7½d. c.i.f. WOOD.—Hankow is dull at 65s. per cwt. on the spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—The market in lubricating oils is disturbed, with a decidedly easier tendency. White oils are reported cheaper, and petroleum jellies are slightly easier. Benzol has been in better demand with prices unchanged: standard motor 90's, 1s. 6d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons; ex London works, 1s. 7½d. FUEL OIL continues quiet: 950 gravity, £3 5s.; 890 gravity, £3 17s. 6d. per ton ex tank; cheaper forward. PARAFFIN OILS are firm and unchanged: American standard white, 1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is quiet, from 2d. to 5d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale is offered for shipment at about £15 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. WHITE OILS.—Prices for all grades show a reduction with the market quiet: special No. 1, £24 10s.; No. 1, £24; No. 3 half-white, £21; No. 4 half-white, £18 10s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are in fair demand: 90 to 160, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; heavy, 90 to 190, 1s. per gallon naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES are slightly easier on a quiet market: white to snow-white, £35 10s. to £46 10s.; amber and yellow, £18 10s. to £22; dark stiff green, £12 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS have become unsteady and prices, as quoted, are easy; business remains poor: spot, pales, £9 12s. 6d. to £21; reds, £11 to £21; dark cylinders, £13 10s. to £33 10s.; filtered cylinders, £22 15s. to £41 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS are unchanged on a steady market from £20 to £22 per ton net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is offered on spot at £14 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

Moroccan Cedar Oil

THE Pine Institute at Bordeaux has recently been carrying on experiments regarding cedar oil distilled from the cedars growing in Morocco. Analyses have shown that by distillation there can be obtained from this wood an oil which can be used as a substitute for sandalwood oil. An interesting tar is also secured by this distillation. This tar, abundant and fluid, is used in Morocco on account of its antiseptic and medicinal properties. The Pine Institute has also been working on analyses of cedarwood from the Gard, the Vaucluse, and the Lozère.

Olive Oil Decreases

A PORTUGUESE decree (No. 17774) of December 18, 1929, regulates the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of olive and olive-stone oils, and provides that peanut oil must be analysed at the time of importation. Olive oil for food purposes may not be mixed with any other oil, with the sole exception that a mixture of olive and peanut oils is permitted for preserving fish.—The export duty on olive oil, pure or mixed, exported to all destinations from TUNIS, is reduced from 40 to 35 francs per 100 kilos net weight according to a decree of December 5, published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" of December 7, 1929. This reduction will be effective from the date of its publication until December 31, 1930.

Chinese Galls

ACCORDING to the "Industrie- und Handels-Zeitung" about 90 per cent. of the Chinese production is exported, and exports during the past ten years have increased, particularly since 1922, when the U.S.A. became a big buyer. Next to the U.S.A., Germany is the principal buyer, England and Japan also taking considerable quantities. A large quantity is exported to Belgium and Holland, but the bulk of this is re-shipped, and probably eventually finds its way to Germany. Owing to the political situation in China production has been affected, transport has been interrupted or made dearer, and supplies from the interior are the present factor in fixing prices. The commencement of the season was marked by higher prices than in previous years; the local market was very firm at the end of October 1929, stocks were exhausted and reports on the yield of the new crop were not encouraging. At the beginning of September 1929 the price was about 19 taels per picul, rising to from 19.50 taels to 21 taels at the beginning of October. By the middle of November 22.50 taels was paid, and at the beginning of December 23 taels. In Europe the price in November was at from 53s. to 59s. per cwt.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Calcium Carbonate

SIR,—Mr. Rutherford Hill's communication to the Edinburgh meeting (*C. & D.*, February 15, p. 195) is interesting, and it appears to me that Professor MacLean knows better than the pharmacists who are using so much ink when he says that "It really does not matter from the therapeutic point of view which preparation of chalk is used." I must confess that I have never before made a comparative examination of the precipitated and prepared calcium carbonates, but I have recently examined both under the microscope, and cannot now for the life of me understand the apparent doubts of pharmacists. If they will take out their microscopes and rub up the two forms of chalk in a little water they will soon be convinced that Professor MacLean is right when he says it does not matter. In my student days I was taught that precipitated calcium carbonate was crystalline, and only fit for use as a tooth-powder, and I suppose that students before and since have been taught the same thing, and implicitly believed it; but I say, after using the microscope daily for twenty-five years, and working with high powers, I would hesitate to declare, under the microscope, whether I was looking at the prepared or precipitated variety. To the naked eye, the appearance of the two chalks is, of course, obvious to anyone. At the present moment one of our leading wholesale houses is advertising MacLean's mixture, and it has been prescribed by the medical profession. I have made an examination of this mixture, and am quite satisfied in my own mind, from a microscopical examination and from a comparative examination made by myself, that this mixture is prepared with the precipitated chalk, and that it makes a superior mixture in every way to that made with prepared chalk. As we appear to have so much difficulty in making up our minds upon this matter, may I conclude my saying, "Let the microscope decide"?—Yours faithfully,
Torquay.

ERNEST QUANT.

A Member's Dissatisfaction

SIR,—Mr. W. F. Elnidge, B.Sc., F.I.C., in "correcting certain misstatements of fact," says in your issue of February 22 (p. 237): "If your correspondent had taken the trouble to go through the list of public analysts for England, Scotland and Wales he would have found that without exception they all hold the diploma of F.I.C. and not one the Ph.C." Mr. Elnidge will not mind if for the sake of accuracy I mention the names of the following public analysts who are pharmaceutical chemists; there may well be others:—

Mr. John Evans, public analyst for Nottinghamshire, York, Sheffield, etc.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, public analyst for Devonshire, Exeter, Plymouth, etc.

Dr. J. F. Tocher, public analyst for Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, etc.

And until recently Mr. J. F. Liverseege, public analyst for the City of Birmingham.

It is perhaps carrying correction unnecessarily far to point out that the public analyst for Northampton and Peterborough does not hold a qualification of the Institute of Chemistry, and that the public analysts for Aberdeen burgh and for Fifeshire, Forfarshire and Perthshire (the three posts being held by one man) are Associates and not Fellows of the Institute. If, however, Mr. Elnidge will take the trouble to go through the list of public analysts for England, Scotland and Wales published by the Institute of Chemistry he will find these exceptions.—Yours faithfully,

HUGH N. Linstead.

Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SIR,—I thank Mr. Elnidge very much indeed for his corrections and most interesting letter (*C. & D.*, February 22, p. 237). As a result of his investigations the present state of affairs is even worse than I thought. Something appears to be lacking if not a single public analyst possesses the higher pharmaceutical qualification. Under the circumstances, it seems probable that pharmacy has no representative in the ranks of public analysts. [But see Mr. Linstead's letter.—EDITOR.] Whilst not depreciating in any way the importance of foods, surely drugs are too important to be treated as a fractional part of one's duty. I think the testing of drugs ought to be a separate section and the work placed in the charge of a specialist who can devote his whole time to the matter. Can the nation afford to ignore so completely the expert services of the pharmacist in this part of the work of the Ministry of Health?

Yours faithfully,

F. WALKLET, Ph.C.

Burslem.

Overworked Attractions

SIR,—In the first article under the heading "For New Business" (*C. & D.*, February 15, p. 197) the writer points out one of the principal reasons why pharmacists seldom develop their business to any real extent—"the pharmacist in business is usually overburdened with petty details." To a large extent this is unavoidable; when a pharmacist begins on his own account in most cases he is obliged to start in a small way in a one-man shop, and therefore he is compelled to do nearly all the routine work personally; unfortunately it too often resolves itself into a succession of menial tasks year in and year out with just sufficient returns to pay expenses and to keep body and soul together. This work becomes so ingrained in some men that even when they do achieve a larger turnover they cannot divest themselves of old habits. The last part of the article deals with a method of development by means of competitions and prizes. I am inclined to think that these schemes have been much overworked; the public do not rise to them very much even on a national scale now, and it would have to be a novel one to succeed locally. Apart from this, is it not becoming farcical that a serious business such as that of the pharmacist should have to be bolstered up by giving away prizes or free goods? Everywhere one looks one can see schemes of free gifts; to my mind it points to the fact that not only are we getting seriously overshopped, but that also there is much overlapping of competition, when the public have to be wheedled to spend their money in this way.

Yours faithfully,

ANTI-FREE (24/2).

The Four-Exposure Film

SIR,—May I trespass on your space to add to my letter regarding four-exposure 6d. films (*C. & D.*, February 15, p. 203)? I have received letters from Messrs. Duck, of Cardiff, and Ferrier, of Dundee, stressing the absolute necessity of having such a film to meet competition at once. From an influential quarter it has been pointed out to me that so many people only carry one film, and if they can get a 6d. film they will not buy a 1s. one. Well, Sir, that exactly sums up the position—the public will have a 6d. film, our competitors have got one and we have not. The attitude of the film manufacturers is like that of Canute, with an equal probability of success. Will every one do his bit to help them to make up their minds to go all out for this year's trade?—Yours truly,

H. M. TRANMER.

Smethwick.

SIR,—The Plymouth Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union are in entire agreement with Mr. Clarke's views on the four-exposure film as published in your last issue (*C. & D.*, February 22, p. 237). We have as much store competition in Plymouth as anywhere, but we do think that we are in a strong position with the new eight-exposure film.—Yours truly,

J. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

Plymouth.

P.F. 666

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has been going on in the pharmaceutical Press on the question of evasion of stamp duty, I do not think I have seen one letter which really goes to the pith of the matter. We have to go back to the beginning. The concession was granted to chemists to sell medicines which were "known, admitted and approved," when they were recommended for certain ailments, without affixing a revenue stamp to them. Preparations coming under that category can be prepared and sold by any chemist, and there is no question of proprietary rights. It follows, therefore, that tonic P.F. 666 can be prepared and sold by any chemist. I shall be told, of course, that Phosferine is a registered trade name, and it must not be infringed. Very good, then Phosferine has no right to be included amongst medicines which are "known, admitted and approved." Financial considerations do not enter into the question. This was a privilege granted to chemists, and it must be jealously guarded. Phosferine must be sold carrying the revenue stamp. Will chemists see that it does? Now is the time to act.—I am, etc.,

J. T. SAMBROOK, PH.C.

London, S.W.1.

"The Part the Chemist Plays"

SIR,—The address given by Mrs. Irvine to the Portsmouth and District Branch (*C. & D.*, February 8, p. 154) gives an excellent account of the present position of the chemist under the N.H.I. contract, and has the added weight of coming from one who is able to speak from experience, at any rate from the pricing office side; but there is also the chemists' side, which does not always coincide in outlook. I note that in the South-Eastern districts many doctors who formerly supplied medicine to all their patients now find it not worth their while to keep a dispenser for uninsured patients only, and so write out prescriptions instead. But in my district, which is a London suburb, although not in the South-Eastern area, I cannot say that I have noticed any difference; reviewing the local doctors mentally, I find that all of them still do their own private dispensing, either themselves personally or by a dispenser, and the number of private scripts received is no more now than it was in pre-insurance days. Again, referring to the doctors' dispensing before 1913, it is stated that frequently the dispenser was the coachman as well; this method is still in existence, for even now one sees advertisements for chauffeur-dispensers and so on. Then we have figures given of the number of scripts dispensed annually and the sums paid to chemists; in the total they appear to be large, but individually each chemist receives just over £200 a year, and as half of this is to pay for drugs at cost price it leaves £2 a week as the pay for the use of the chemist's premises, wages, utensils and all the other expenses. It is also stated that there is an average of 777 insured patients for every shop, or just about two a day all the year round. Is it really worth while, considering all the trouble and worry, regulations and restrictions? It is quite obvious that nobody could afford to run a pharmacy for Insurance work only; there is no doubt that chemists are giving a wonderfully efficient service at a cost which could not be equalled or even approached by any other system, and in that lies their strong point for betterment if they could only be got to realise it and act together.

Faithfully yours,

DUTY (17/2).

Business Economics

SIR,—It was doubtless by the merest accident that Mr. Cleaver's letter in the *C. & D.*, February 15, p. 203, appeared just under that of "Four-Pounder." But reading the two consecutively, a question irresistibly suggested itself. "If one man sells £10 worth of goods over the counter, how many men will it take to sell £100 worth in the same time?" And, taking into consideration these extra men's salaries and the reduced rate of profit cited, how much more, (or less) net profit will be the result?—Yours faithfully,

A. NEUTRAL (20/2).

The Use of the Chemist's Window

SIR,—"*Fisma*" (*C. & D.*, February 8, p. 176) contests the idea that the ordinary chemist's window is exploited by advertisers, and exhorts chemists to lend themselves to what I consider would be further exploitation. When an advertiser markets his products by offering them on fairly advantageous terms to chemists as an initial source of supply to the public, and then, having secured a sale, advances the wholesale price, or offers the same goods in smaller sizes to bazaars and other unqualified dealers, is not that exploitation? When an advertiser offers a bonus for window display in terms of cash or goods, the amount of which is only a fraction of what he would have to pay for equal publicity elsewhere, is not that exploitation? If chemists could only be got to act together all over the country and refuse to display these goods, we should soon find out what the real value of such exploitation is.—Yours, etc.,

EXPLOITED (17/2).

Dated Foods

SIR,—We, along with all other traders, are suffering from the accumulated losses through dated foods, and would suggest that very great help would be given, and the major portion of loss would be eliminated, if the manufacturers would date all foods for the end of the quarter, i.e., March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31. May we ask their serious consideration of this suggestion?—Yours faithfully,

THORNBERS (CHEMISTS), LTD.,

A. J. Espley, director.

Accrington.

Insurance Dispensing Contracts

SIR,—"*Long Sufferer*," in his "*Post-Deputational Reflections*" (*C. & D.*, January 11, p. 47), gives a lucid review of the position of the panel contract to-day; but whatever his conclusions are, one cannot get away from the fact that chemists as a whole are dissatisfied with the conditions, both as to pay and work, under which the contract is run. He points out that apparently when the Ministry said in effect that there was "nothing doing" our deputation quietly withdrew, and we remain bound as before for a further three years. This is exactly what many of us have drawn attention to on every occasion when there has been a chance of reviewing the contract. I have heard the argument that the R.P.U. are not assured of the backing of the chemists if they decided to make a stand, and that if they could not rely on unanimous action it would be no use taking any definite steps. To decide this, could not a postcard vote of panel chemists be taken whether they wished to continue on the present terms or to take any concerted action which might be necessary in an endeavour to obtain better ones? "*Long Sufferer*" gives the reply of the Ministry arranged in numbered items, and says that we have half a dozen definite assertions; but at least three of these are only assertions—No. 3 cannot be proved until the year's accounts are closed, and Nos. 5 and 6 are only suppositions. I imagine that it is the first time that the majority of us have been aware that there are other funds available for supplementing the drug fund; we have always been given to understand that the amount provided was fixed. If such funds can be drawn on for 1929, were they drawn on in 1927 when we were discounted 12½ per cent.? In his last paragraph "*Long Sufferer*" urges that the R.P.U. should amass ample facts and figures in support of the chemists' contention of inadequacy against the time when the question of remuneration can be reopened; this course has been recommended time and time again in your columns, and it must be ten years or so ago when actual details sent up by chemists showing the figures of their panel accounts. I like the way in which "*Long Sufferer*" refers to the "sporting chance" we took of payment; chemists were so sporting that they took on a certain loser. It remains to be seen whether the deepening slump in trade will afford a lesson by 1932.

Yours truly,

DUBITAS (20/1).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. R. M. (22/88).—WEIGHTING LEATHER.—The following are the methods in which barium is used for weighting leather: (1) The skins are placed in vats of barium chloride solution, allowed to soak for twenty-four hours, washed and dried. If a white efflorescence forms on the leather it is removed with a damp sponge. (2) The leather is steeped in a solution of barium chloride as before, then plunged into a vat of sulphate of soda solution when double decomposition takes place. There are many other substances, such as magnesium sulphate, zinc salts and lead salts, which are used for a similar purpose. The weighting of leather is, of course, regarded as dishonest. A method of chrome tanning which possesses advantages for certain classes of leather involves the use of chromium acetate and barium acetate or barium chloride. This process must not be confused with the above, although the use of the barium or lead acetate does tend to render the leather heavier than the ordinary chrome variety.

J. B. (16/82).—The disease amongst cows after calving seems to be due to a toxin in the blood, previous to, at time of, and after calving. At calving, and shortly after, the cow is usually in a weakened condition, and the vitality lessened, which encourages the activity and extraordinary growth of the organism, overpowering the corpuscles of the blood, and depriving them of oxygen, thus causing death. Careful examination of the food should be made, especially of root food. Get the blood and fluids also examined microscopically, as this will reveal the number and condition of the red and white corpuscles. Treat by changing the food completely. Give sod. hyposulph. in 3ij.-iij. doses two or three times daily in food or water; iodine with pot. iodide, quin. bisulph., sod. salicyl., etc. Should there be no improvement it would be advisable to get the opinion of a specialist.

W. E. M. (20/2).—FLY SPRAYS.—Preparations of the type you require may be prepared as follows:—

I		II	
Insect powder	... 8 oz.	Insect powder	... 8 oz.
Paraffin	... 1 gal.	Paraffin	... ½ gal.
Methyl salicylate,		Petrol	... ½ gal.
eucalyptus oil, or		Naphthalene	... 1 oz.
safrol	... 1 oz.		

Macerate the pyrethrum in the paraffin for forty-eight hours, strain and add the other ingredients.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Warning

J. W. Lightbown & Sons, Ltd., Accrington, inform us that an unauthorised person has been posing as their representative. The method adopted is to inquire as to the sales of Grips pastilles, and then offer a new line which he desires to sell for cash—otherwise, he states, he would lose his commission. Messrs. Lightbown would welcome information regarding this man.

Street Sale of Carbolic Acid

The other day I saw and heard a costermonger, almost within a stone's throw of Bloomsbury Square, shouting "Carbolic!" and conducting his trade or profession with the aid of a donkey and barrow, but without, so far as I could see, bottles or labels. It occurs to me that such people are really in the public thoroughfare for an unlawful purpose, and are probably obstructing the traffic as well.—*A. E.* (27/2).

Legal Queries

P. L. W. (11/1).—Liability to medicine-stamp duty is incurred not only by any statement appearing on the label of the article itself, but also by any claim involving liability which may be made in any printed matter, advertisement, circular or price list. Thus, if the capsules are held out as a cure for any ailments the use of this word would render them chargeable, unless the contents consist of an entire drug, i.e., a single ingredient without any admixture whatsoever.

J. O. E. (11/82) occupies a house and shop which he held originally under a lease which expired in 1916. He has since remained in occupation by virtue of the protection afforded by the Rent Restriction Acts. Will he eventually be entitled to claim compensation for loss of goodwill or a new lease under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927? [It would seem that the existing tenancy is not one which confers upon "J. O. E." the right to claim the benefits of the Act mentioned; but we advise him to place all the facts before a solicitor so that, if he is entitled to do so, he can give the requisite notice to the landlord at the proper time.]

A. D. (8/2) asks if he is allowed to make and sell (a) to farmers, for veterinary purposes tincture of iodine made with industrial methylated spirits, and (b) to a hospital a 2.5 per cent. spirituous solution of iodine. [To prepare and sell these the permission of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise must first be obtained. "A. D." should apply to the local officer of Customs and Excise for the official form, which has to be filled up with particulars of the formulas of the preparations and the use to which it is intended to put them when made. The form, duly filled up, should then be sent to the Secretary, Board of Customs and Excise, Custom House, London, when it will be decided whether the permission can be granted.]

H. D. (27/81) agreed to buy a second-hand car in 1924 and paid a deposit of £50. He afterwards came to the conclusion that the car had done a greater mileage than the sellers had represented and cancelled the order. The sellers declined to refund the £50; but offered to allow that sum if "H. D." bought another car from them. The other day, he wanted to buy a car from them upon the understanding that they would make an allowance of £50; but they declined to do so, saying that that offer had been cancelled in 1927 as they advised him at the time. "H. D." did not receive any intimation to that effect; has he any claim against the firm in respect of the deposit? [Unless the sellers were guilty of misrepresentations with regard to the car which justified "H. D." in cancelling his order, he has not, in our opinion, any right to the return of his deposit, or, at any rate, we consider that the court would allow the sellers to keep so much of the deposit as represented their loss of profit consequent upon the cancellation of the contract. There may be special circumstances which give "H. D." some claim against the firm, and we advise him to consult a solicitor.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1880

Proposed Exhibition of Apparatus

A courageous attempt has been made by Mr. Symes to introduce something of a pharmaceutical element into the proceedings of the next annual meeting [of the Pharmaceutical Society]. He has proposed, seconded by Mr. Richardson, that arrangements should be carried out for an exhibition of chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus and other objects of special interest to pharmacists at the Society's own rooms. . . . We have a most pleasant recollection of some exhibitions of this kind which were on view during the old-fashioned conversazioni. . . . We may remind some readers of the remarkable success which attended a similar exhibition during the session of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Norwich.



[Commenced C. & D. July 5, 1924]

September Displays.—The chemist's window in September offers excellent opportunities for varied appeals. The holiday season, although drawing to a close after the middle of the month, is still sufficiently important to justify the retention of summer selling lines in the windows of country and seaside pharmacies. Much depends upon the weather; if it is doubtful, the space given up to this class of goods should be proportionately reduced. With the first natural signs of autumn, a colour scheme of light autumnal tints should be introduced, and darkened slightly towards the end of the month. Sprigs of heather and sprays of wheat ears (real or artificial) both make attractive natural and seasonable decorations for the September window, and increase the element of topicality which is so valuable as an aid to increased sales. For the general type of display, say in the centre of the window, an ordinary "bread and butter" line could be displayed, but, even with this, the seasonable setting will be found helpful in attracting attention. In the early part of the month, a golden colour scheme, toning down to pale yellow, might be used, suggestive of harvest. This might be followed by heather-coloured settings; then, towards the end of the month, the September tints already referred to. Michaelmas might be symbolised by a few sprays of daisies. Partridge shooting commences on the first or second day of the month. In country towns and high-class localities, with a good percentage of this type of sportsmen among the local residents, a section of the window might be given up to thermos flasks, tablets of concentrated food, chocolate, liniments, bath salts for a refreshing bath after a hard day's tramping, electric torches and cameras. Goods of this description might be displayed individually with suitably-worded showcards, or a composite window display of sportsmen's requisites might be arranged. The football and hockey seasons are now in full swing, and similar methods might be employed for appealing to those players. First-aid cases would be another seasonable line for special exhibition in the window. Another section of the window might contain an "after the holidays" display. One idea would be to have a show for amateur photographers. In this section might also be displayed snapshot albums, and showcards containing the following appeals could be used: "Keep your records of happy days," or "Don't let your holiday snaps get lost."

Serum Therapy.—The principle on which the administration of serum is based is, in outline, that of increasing the resistance of uninfected tissues to infection. On account of its convenient size the horse is selected as the most suitable animal for the initial stages of the work; a selected virus is injected subcutaneously in gradually increasing doses until the desired standard of potency is reached, when several pints of blood are drawn off and the serum is separated, sterilised, and sometimes concentrated. The first serum used in medicine was the anti-diphtheretic serum introduced by Behring in 1894. Serums are divided into two classes—(1) those which neutralise toxins in the body and hence are called antitoxic; (2) those which destroy the bacteria of a given disease and thus are known as antibacterial. Ehrlich prepared a standard diphtheria antitoxin by which others can be graded; but this degree of precision is not obtainable with all serums, and it is usual to standardise them against the ascertained m.l.d. of the corresponding viruses. The quantity of serum equal to a given number of m.l.d. (usually 100) constitutes a unit. The efficacy of a serum against the specific disease in which it is used varies considerably, and the explanations given

indicate the need for further research. In every case the administration of a serum should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. Polyvalent serums are based on the principle that many strains of streptococci, though to all appearances identical in form, are diverse in function. (See Vaccines.)

Sesame, Commerce.—The seed of *Sesamum Indicum*, an annual plant thriving in the tropical and sub-tropical regions, principally India and China, and variously known to the trade as *til*, *teel* or *gingelly*, yields a valuable oil. Cultivation extends to almost all the provinces of India, but the crop is raised most extensively in Bombay, Burma, Madras and in the Central Provinces. The all-India total in a good average year may be placed at 5,500,000 acres and the output at 500,000 tons. The new crop comes on to the up-country markets towards the end of November, and sales are heavy till March. Five qualities are known to the trade—white, black, mixed, yellow and red, of which the first named is regarded as having the highest oil content. In the last pre-war year the exports of sesame seed from India amounted to 112,200 tons, only exceeded by China with 121,000 tons, but the exports are now much less. Imports of sesame seed into the United Kingdom during 1928 amounted to 995 tons, valued at £21,510, against 350 tons, valued at £6,551, in 1927. The 1928 figures, however, were still below those of 1926. An area of no less than 5,442,000 acres was covered in India with sesame for the 1928-29 season, and the crop was expected to amount to 488,000 tons, which is 10 per cent. less than the yield of the previous season. There is a large internal consumption, but during 1928 it was possible for 25,994 tons of seed to be exported to the value of Rs.71,43,126 (4,957 tons, Rs.15,90,589, in 1927). Shipments of sesame oil in 1928 amounted to 162,165 gallons, valued at Rs.4,78,173, which was double the amount exported in 1927. The Sudan during 1928 exported 10,184 tons of sesame, valued at £191,451, against 8,384 tons, valued at £173,247, in the previous year; and of the other African colonies, Tanganyika exported 3,215 tons, compared with 3,753 tons, while Kenya Colony and Uganda export both seed and oil. In 1928 shipments of seed were valued at £18,416, and oil amounted to £7,023. Sierra Leone also exports small quantities of sesame, the total for 1928 being 141 tons, valued at £2,469. In China, sesame is largely grown in the Yangtse Valley, Szechuan, Hainan and Shansi. The most important centre is, however, found in the Lower Yellow River basin. As the plant grows rapidly on sandy soil the last-named region is specially adapted to its cultivation. Although sesame is a special product in China, yet no statistical record is available to indicate its annual production as well as its producing regions. The Customs report, however, states that the export of sesame seed to foreign countries during 1926 reached 901,463 piculs, equalling in value Hk. Tls. 7,223,434. A slump was noticeable during 1927 as its export dropped to 565,648 piculs or Hk. Tls. 4,764,147 in comparison with the preceding figure. The following figures indicate the trend of trade since 1920:—

Year	Piculs	Hk. Tls.	Year	Piculs	Hk. Tls.
1920 ..	223,200	1,100,536	1924 ..	913,781	6,495,692
1921 ..	234,103	1,100,536	1925 ..	528,573	4,112,464
1922 ..	2,838,504	15,577,267	1926 ..	901,463	7,223,434
1923 ..	2,056,240	10,830,070	1927 ..	565,648	4,764,147

A boom was recorded in 1922, and this was followed by a slump, with the only exception of 1926, when a very slight advance occurred. The following figures show the distribution of export for the period 1923-1926:—

Country	Piculs	1923 Hk. Tls.	Piculs	1926 Hk. Tls.
England	46,332	234,209	—	—
Denmark	193,365	981,911	74,347	581,821
Germany	63,815	326,781	23,520	187,267
Holland	616,594	3,219,535	158,589	1,264,102
Belgium	238,806	1,248,997	15,120	123,581
France	84,820	444,362	111,479	881,397
Italy	209,594	1,093,180	163,336	1,292,538
Austria and Hungary ..	362,470	1,881,939	—	—
Japan and Korea ..	157,963	934,174	289,969	2,357,597
U.S.A.	40,095	209,802	18,697	147,638

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Sesame Oil is obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale* and *Sesamum Indicum*, both of the family of *Bignoniaceae*. The plants are cultivated on a large scale in India, China, Japan, the Levant and West Africa. The seed is pressed chiefly in the South of France, and a yield of about 55 per cent. is usually obtained. The cold-pressed oil is an odourless, light yellow oil with a pleasing taste, whilst the oils of the second and third expressions are used mainly in soap-making. The oil contains about 13 per cent. of solid acids. Sesame oil has the following characters:—Specific gravity at 15°, 0.924 to 0.937; solidifying point, —4° to —6°; saponification value, 188 to 193; iodine value, 106 to 114; refractive index at 15°, 1.4748 to 1.4762. The oil is dextro-rotatory, due no doubt to the presence of phytosterol and sesamin. The unsaponifiable matter varies from 0.95 to 1.32 per cent., and contains phytosterol, sesamin, and a so-called red oil. Glacial acetic acid extracts from sesame oil two substances. One, a resinous substance which forms long crystalline needles, (from alcohol) melting at 118° C. This was named sesamin. The other extract was a thick brown oil which gives the characteristic colour reactions of sesame oil. Kreis has detected in sesame oil a substance which he has termed "sesamol," and which he considers to be a phenol. The drying power of sesame oil is much weaker than that of cottonseed oil. Sesame oil soon turns red in the elaidin test and acquires a dirty reddish-brown colour. Cold-drawn sesame oil is largely used as an edible oil, especially in margarine making. In Germany and Austria it is compulsory to use a certain proportion of sesame oil in margarine making. The best cold-drawn oil is sometimes adulterated with poppy-seed oil, cottonseed oil and arachis oil. The second and third expression sesame oils are adulterated with rape oils. Sesame oil is used as an adulterant of fatty oils, notably of poppy-seed oil. It is not used often as an adulterant, as it is so easily detected by the Bandonin test. The lower qualities of sesame oil are largely used in Southern Europe in soap-making.

Session, Court of.—The Court which has supreme jurisdiction in civil matters in Scotland, corresponding with the Supreme Court of Judicature (q.v.) in England.

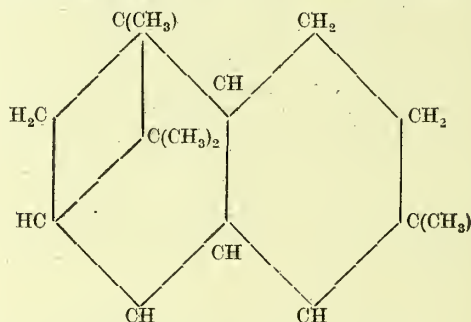
Sessions of the Peace.—The periodical sittings of two or more justices of the peace for a district for the discharge of their judicial duties are known as Sessions. The ordinary sittings are called Petty Sessions, and there are also, at intervals, Special Sessions for such purposes as the licensing of premises at which alcoholic liquor may be supplied. Quarter Sessions are held four times a year, and this tribunal has criminal jurisdiction in the case of all offences except certain felonies and also appellate jurisdiction in such matters as rating and licensing.

Sesquiterpene Chemistry.—A number of important contributions to this intricate branch of chemistry have recently appeared. This subject has been advanced during the past five years to an almost incredible extent, largely due to the researches of Ruzicka and his pupils, work which stands to the sesquiterpenes as that of Wallach and the late W. H. Perkin, jun., does to the terpenes. There are, however, other workers of importance in the field, and two papers have recently been published on the chemistry of the caryophyllene series. Deussen and Hacker ("Journal pour Chemie," 1929 (ii), 122, 261) have shown that by ozonising inactive (γ -) caryophyllene and distilling the ozonide in a current of steam, two substances were obtained, one of which yielded semicarbazone melting at 170°, and the other a semicarbazone melting at 210°. The non-volatile portion yielded a semicarbazone melting at 120°. Oxidation of the last-named product yielded caryophyllenic acid, having a specific rotation +5.4° in 10 per cent. alcohol solution. Henderson, McCrone and Robertson ("Journal of the Chemical Society," 1929, 1368) have dealt with the same series of sesquiterpenes,

especially clovene and iso-clovene. Wallach and Walker had already shown that when caryophyllene alcohol is dehydrated by phosphoric oxide, the regenerated hydrocarbon is not caryophyllene, but a new sesquiterpene to which the name clovene was assigned. The present authors have shown that caryophyllene is not regenerated by any means of dehydration employed. Caryophyllene can be regenerated from its crystalline di-hydrochloride by means of alcoholic sodium methoxide, but when the hydrochloride is heated with dilute alcoholic alkali, or with sodium acetate and acetic acid, a tricyclic sesquiterpene is obtained instead of the dicyclic caryophyllene. A liquid sesquiterpene is also obtained as a by-product in the hydration of caryophyllene by Wallach and Walker's process. The physical characters of these hydrocarbons are as follows:—

- (1) Clovene. Boiling point, 111-113° at 10 mm.; specific gravity, 0.924 at 20°/4°; refractive index, 1.4980.
- (2) Sesquiterpene obtained by heating caryophyllene dihydrochloride with quinoline. Boiling point, 110-114° at 10 mm.; specific gravity, 0.933 at 20°/4°; refractive index, 1.5020.
- (3) Sesquiterpene obtained in the hydration of caryophyllene. Boiling point, 110-114° at 9 mm.; specific gravity, 0.926 at 20°/4°; refractive index, 1.5010.

They have recently discovered that by modifying Wallach's method of dehydrating caryophyllene alcohol, a mixture of clovene and another tricyclic sesquiterpene results. The new sesquiterpene is named iso-clovene, and is a colourless, viscous liquid, having the following characters:—Boiling point, 130°-131° at 12 mm.; specific gravity at 19°/4°, 0.943; refractive index, 1.5039; and specific rotation, —56.6°. It is characterised by the formation of a crystalline mono-hydrochloride $C_{15}H_{22}Cl$ melting at 87°, and a mono-hydrobromide melting at 75°, from both of which compounds the sesquiterpene may be regenerated. By treatment of the hydrochloride with silver acetate in acetic acid solution, a good yield of the acetate of iso-clovene alcohol was obtained. The alcohol $C_{15}H_{22}OH$ is a colourless crystalline solid melting at 98°, and having a specific rotation of +227°. The authors assign to clovene the formula:—



Ruzicka and his pupils have drawn attention ("Annalen," 1929, 471, 21) to the conflicting evidence of the saturated or unsaturated nature of the isomeric amyrins. The evidence generally points to the presence of two double linkages in the amyrins, and as they give a yellow colour with tetranitro-methane (a reaction never known to occur with a saturated compound) it is probable that they are unsaturated. The same observer has also made a critical examination of some of the cedrene compounds. Oxidation of cedrene with chromic acid and acetic acid yields cedrene and a cedrene keto-acid. Both this acid and its further oxidation product are identical with the acids obtained by the ozonolysis of cedrene by Semuler and Spornitz. Numerous derivatives have been prepared, and from a consideration of all the reactions Ruzicka comes to the conclusion that neither Semuler's nor Deussen's formula for cedrene is correct, and proposes two alternative formulas, one of which, in his opinion, must be the correct one for this sesquiterpene.



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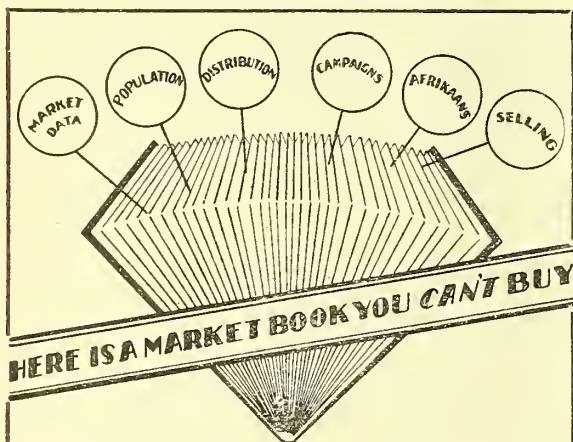
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South Africa imports £75,000,000 worth of goods annually. Our Sales Organization plays an important part in the ultimate placing of these goods in South African homes.

May we direct our resources into service to you and your product?



You are invited to send for our Booklet entitled "ACHIEVEMENT". It will show you how the spending power of this prosperous community can be directed to your advantage.

VERRINDER LTD.

P.O. Box 6666, Johannesburg, S.A.

“Glucose Sandoz”

(PURE DEXTROSE)

 $C_6H_{12}O_6$

A

MEDICINAL GLUCOSE
of the Highest Purity
and of Rapid Solubility

*Sold in Bulk or in 1 lb. packages***LOWEST PRICES***TERMS ON APPLICATION***BROOKS & Warburton**

232-240 VAUXHALL BRIDGE RD., S.W.1



TINS OF
5 gallons
1 gallon
½ gallon

It will **PAY** you to enquire our prices
OUR QUOTATIONS are **VERY LOW**

BARRAL'S

FRENCH

OLIVE OIL

EXTRA CHOICE PROVENCE SUPERIOR IS
THE FINEST EXPORTED FROM FRANCE.

*Write us for a free two-ounce facsimile
original container, prices, and terms.*

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR
BARRAL & FILS, SALON DE PROVENCE,
FRANCE.

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (CHEMICALS), LTD.
9/10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3



BOTTLES
Quarts
Pints
Half-pints
Quarter-pints
2-ounces



"Fine 'Tosse' Products"

NITROSCLERAN
BISMOGENOL
EKZEBROL

EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Importers: **BOXALL SMITH & CO.**
163a Strand, London, W.C.2

CHEMISTS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK

TOWLE'S
PENNYROYAL & STEEL PILLS

Advertised all over the world.
ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

Sole Proprietors:

E. T. TOWLE & CO., LTD.
TOLL ST., NOTTINGHAM

BEFORE ORDERING

GLYCERINE THYMOL CO.,
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE,
PARAFFIN LIQ.,
LYSOL,
SYR. FERRI PHOS. CO.,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
CAMPHORATED OIL,
COD LIVER OIL,
TINCT. IODI MIT. B.P.,
TINCT. QUININÆ AMMON. B.P.,
&c., &c

BULK OR PACKED

*We suggest it would be decidedly
to your advantage to obtain sample
and quotation from:*

McCLURE, YOUNG & Co., Ltd.
ECLIPSE WORKS - BARNES, S.W.13.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

IN BOTTLES—ALL STRENGTHS
Exceptional Stability & Purity
ATTRACTIVE TERMS

GENOXIDE LIMITED, LUTON

If you would protect your customer from

INFLUENZA

persuade him to use a

DEVILBISS SPRAY

BOTH NIGHT AND MORNING.

You can supply him with one
complete with solution for 4/6

Ask us about this—

THE DEVILBISS CO., LTD.,
WEST DRAYTON : : MIDDLESEX
And 27 Old Bond Street, W.

DISPLAY IT — SELL IT

Popular prices and widespread advertising have acquainted the public with the merit of this certified safe and efficient Internal and External Antiseptic; non-poisonous—non-caustic, an accidental overdose is entirely harmless. Invaluable in all forms of illness of germ origin.

RETAIL PRICES: Liquid or Yadilets (the pocket tablet) 1/3, 3/4, 4/9, 12/6, 22/6. OINTMENT 1/3 per tin. PASTILLES 1/4 per tin. SOAP 1/4 per tablet.

YADIL

The Antiseptic which is Certified by Public Analysts and Pathologists as Safe for Internal and External Use

YADIL PRODUCTS (1925) LTD.
SICILIAN HOUSE, SICILIAN AVE., LONDON, W.C.1

THE METHYLATING CO., LTD.

for METHYLATED SPIRITS.

KINNAIRD HOUSE, Pall Mall East, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: Regent 5764-5.

Telegraphic Address: "Methcolim, Phone, London."

DISPENSING LINES TO NOTE

"ARCOLAX"

A natural Vegetable Product for the treatment of Habitual Constipation.

Boxes **3/4**

"ROBUVAL"

Elixir Strontii. Bromid. et Valerian.
Deodorat. An extremely palatable
Calmative and Nerve Sedative.

8 oz. Bottles **3/6**

Prepared and extensively advertised by

ROBERTS & CO.
PHARMACIENS

76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: MAYFAIR 4173-4.

EVERY SALE OF

HIMROD'S
Asthma Cure

CREATES A SATISFIED CUSTOMER
SUFFERERS SEEKING RELIEF FROM



The paroxysms of
BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
Asthmatic Hay Fever
Common Colds
Nasal Catarrh
Bronchitis

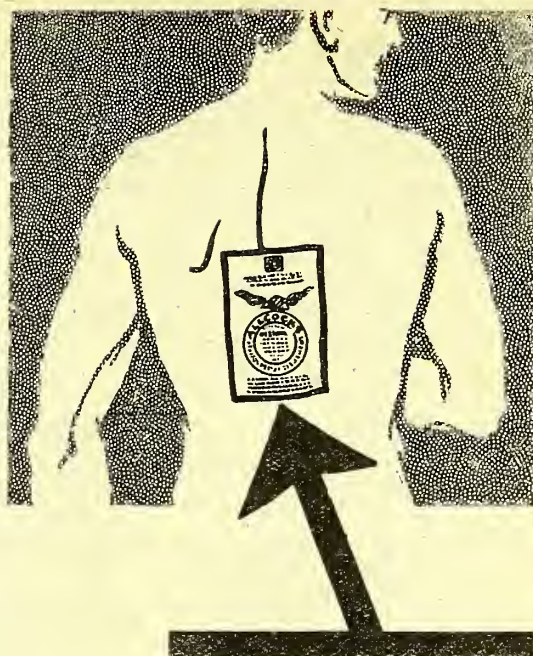
Will be quickly helped by the use of this time-tried remedy.
Burn half a teaspoonful, inhale the fumes and the distress vanishes.

ON THE MARKET FOR OVER 50 YEARS

"Himrod's Cure is a well known product, very useful in many cases."
—W. J. Hadley, M. D., formerly lecturer at London Hospital.

May be had from wholesale distributors throughout the world

Himrod Manufacturing Company, Mfrs.
463/5 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.



TEAM WORK

A good product, good friends and good advertising. Your customers will want to "Put one on the Pain," so order a supply at once and benefit by the Advertising Campaign which began on January 13th (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and North Wales).

NOTE.—Attractive Showcards, and Wrappers on art paper, free on request.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS

P.A.T.A. Prices:

Retail, 1/3; Wholesale, per doz. 10/-

ALLCOCK MANUFACTURING CO.,
BIRKENHEAD.

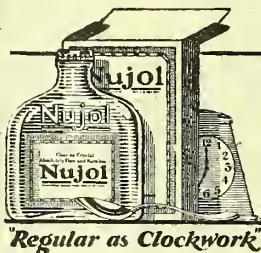
Nujol profits are

Chemists who display and recommend Nujol find it one of their most profitable lines for these reasons:

- 1 NUIJOL is attractively packaged. Its appearance helps sell it.
- 2 NUIJOL is ready for display the moment it is unpacked. Time, expense and overhead saved.
- 3 NUIJOL has been widely advertised for years. People know about Nujol and ask for it.
- 4 NUIJOL is effective. It is refined to closest tolerances. Its superior quality is irrefutable and generally known. The chemist who pushes Nujol not only increases profits but prestige.
- 5 NUIJOL is fairly priced and offers a generous margin. Push NUIJOL and prove these facts.

Send immediately for particulars of special bonus offers for window display!

"regular as clockwork"



PRICES:

2/- size, 16/10 per dozen; 3/- size, 25/2 per dozen; 100 oz. Hospital size 117/6 per dozen.

Nujol

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

NUJOL Department:

128, Albert St., Camden Town, London, N.W. 1

Telephone:

HAMPSTEAD 8066

Telegrams

Nufinjol—Norwest—London



4/- per box of 24 3^d pkts.
Post Free

VAL

19 Bridge Street, MANCHESTER

HOLLAND

Firms desirous of doing business in Holland are requested to communicate with
ORTT & CO.'S HANDEL MIJ (W. Smith),
ROTTERDAM - Agents, Established 1896

"YEAST FOR VITAMIN B."

Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.,
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

AN OLD-FASHIONED—BUT REALLY EFFECTIVE
remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, IN-
FLUENZA and BRONCHIAL troubles.

Licoricine

ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Prices 10½d., 1s. 3d. and 3s.

MANDALL & CO. Ltd., 17/23 Stepney Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH: 130/132 RICE LANE, LIVERPOOL (Telephone: 59 Walton).
Distributing Depot for Lancashire and Cheshire.

TERMS.

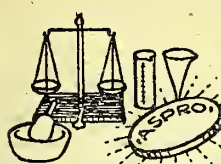
10½d. size, 8/6 per doz.

1/3 " 12/- "

3/- " 27/- "

Less 5% dis. on £6 orders.

Carriage paid on orders of
£2 and over.



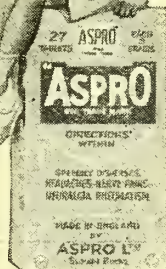
The 'Aspro' Review



17% Extra Profits.

"British to the Core"

New Series Display Features.



Beautiful New Display Features Printed in Natural Colours for Exclusive Showing by British Chemists

ACCEPTING the advice of a number of leading chemists to provide high-class display features we have pleasure in announcing the completion of a new series, exclusively produced for chemists.

The illustrations on these pages represent actual photographs of cut-outs just received from the printers. The size of each is approximately 22 by 14 inches, and the printing has been executed in full colour with a gloss finish. The composite display shown below is a folding combination in group form of the same figures and has been produced to place on counters, shelves, and in corners and recesses.

From the point of artistic value these displays will not only attract attention, but they will add tone to your display work—give an undeniable impression of progression—and the 'ASPRO' messages link your store to the largest medicine advertising campaign in the world.

Simply write or 'phone, and a complete set will be forwarded to any chemist in Great Britain.

There is no doubt that the new displays will further enhance 'ASPRO' sales for chemists. Turn up your ledger and analyse your 'ASPRO' purchases. IF YOU ARE NOT BUYING ON OUR BONUS TERMS you are losing an average additional 17 per cent. net profit, so figure out exactly what this extra percentage would mean to you EACH YEAR. With the cost of doing business rising higher year by year, is it good business to MISS an extra 17 per cent. net?

The 'ASPRO' bonus is as follows:—On a one gross order for 10's the bonus is one dozen packets, on half-gross order, 2 dozen packets. Half gross 10's is the minimum order accepted for Bonus purposes.

17% Extra Profit if You buy Your 'ASPRO' Supplies on Bonus Terms

On a one gross order for 27's the bonus is 2 dozen packets, on a half-gross order 1 dozen packets, and on a quarter gross order ½ dozen packets. A quarter gross order is the minimum quantity. There is no bonus on 5's or 60's.

The conditions are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to display prominently 'ASPRO' advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days, and sell at advertised prices. As 'ASPRO' is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase 'ASPRO', but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to these customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e.,

single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 27's will qualify the Chemist.

You order as follows:—We do not sell direct to the Chemist. All our business goes through Wholesalers. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler, so that we may forward the order on and the Bonus will be supplied direct by us.

Ordinary prices for 'ASPRO' are as follows:—

3d. size containing 5 tablets 2/3 dozen.
6d. size containing 10 tablets 4/6 dozen.
1/3 size containing 27 tablets 11/6 dozen.
2/6 size containing 60 tablets 21/- dozen.
Less 2½% 30 days.

NOTE.—1/3 size contains 2 extra tablets. The 2/6 size 10 extra tablets.

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agents—
GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD.
(Aspro Dept.)

SLOUGH, Bucks.
Phone — Slough 608.

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.



Made by **ASPRO LIMITED**
Slough, England



Composite Display for Shelves and Recesses.
Printed in Full Colours.

*A new Collosol Product***CROOKES'**
EMULSION with COLLOSOL CALCIUM

(50% C.L.O.)

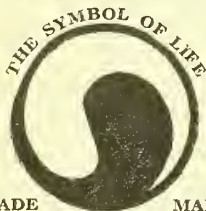
A medically attested preparation now being extensively prescribed for its **high vitamin value** and its perfect combination with the most easily absorbable form of the element Calcium.

Issued in Bottles - 6 oz. **2/6** 12 ozs. **4/-**

Samples and fuller particulars on application.

The CROOKES LABORATORIES
(BRITISH COLLOIDS LTD.)

22 CHENIES STREET
LONDON - W.C.1

**PRUNOL**
PRUNE JELLY

NATURE'S FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS
SAFE AND SIMPLE



Stocks now
available with
new label
as advertised

Look to your Stocks

Our great advertising campaign is now in progress. We are sending the Public to you. To avoid disappointing your customers order now from your Wholesaler.

In Jars, 1/6 & 2/11. Profit on Selling Price 25%.

SHOWCARDS AND BOOKLETS GRATIS ON APPLICATION

PRUNOL PRODUCTS LTD. 28, BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W.1

Phone : Victoria 3536

Wires : "Prunol, Sowest, London."

THE BEST SELLING WINTER REMEDY

VENO'S *Lightning* COUGH CURE

DURING the winter months VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE has an amazingly large and increasing sale. It is publicly recognised as the leading remedy for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and other CHEST AND LUNG TROUBLES. An extensive advertising campaign covering all important Daily, Weekly and Monthly publications and supported by House to House distribution throughout the country will be continuous during the next few months. As a result there is bound to be a constant demand for VENO'S.

**SEE THAT YOUR STOCKS ARE ALWAYS
BIG ENOUGH TO MEET EVERY NEED**

ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE, OR DIRECT FROM THE
BEECHAM-VENO CENTRAL DISTRIBUTING DEPOT, CHESTER ROAD,
MANCHESTER.

"SPUN"

WHY do your customers ask for the "PLAID" tin or the "SPUN" tin when they want **COLD CREAM, OINTMENTS or VANISHING CREAM—**

EXPERIENCE TELLS.

FOR . . .

"SPUN" OINTMENTS, CREAMS, PASTES, Etc.

EFFERVESCING SALINES, EFFERVESCING CITRATES,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PACKED GOODS,

THE BEST HOUSE IS

ROBERT BLACKIE

(Sole Manufacturer & Proprietor of the World-famed "SPUN" OINTMENTS)

Shen Works, Tower Bridge Road,
LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone - - - HOP 2422 (2 lines).
Telegrams - "USHENSPUNA" LONDON.

ENQUIRY INVITED

Make it easier for Women to buy their Lysolats



The new "take this tin". Showcard tells the Lysolats story at a glance and invites women to take the tin and put down their 1/3 without the trouble of asking for it over the counter. Wherever this beautiful "Showcard Stand" has been displayed it has speeded up the sale of Lysolats. There are still a few chemists who have not yet received this Showcard. They are invited to write immediately for specimens and for details of

GENEROUS BONUSES TO THE TRADE.

Lysolats
(LYSOL TABLETS)
PATENT 118667

The safe form of lysol

SOLIDOL CHEMICAL, LTD.
Ashmead House, Disney St., London, S.E.1

"SUPERLIN"

(Registered Trade Mark)

Terms, Samples
and Literature
from the Manufacturers

RETAIL PRICE
1/3
PER 10 OZ.
BOTTLE

THE
RIDEAL-WALKER
CO-EFFICIENT IS
18/20

THE
CLEAN
DISINFECTANT

ALSO SUPPLIED IN DRUMS

**Wrigley,
Paterson
and Co., Ltd.**

(C. Dept.)

**ISLEWORTH
MIDDLESEX**

May we call your

attention to:—

PETROLAX

(BROWN CARTON)

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION

PETROLAX COMPOUND

(RED CARTON)

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN

PETROLAX ALKALINE

(BLUE CARTON)

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND MIST. MAGNES. HYDROXIDI

Note the Prices:—RETAIL 2/- (Nominal $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) 14/- doz.

„ 3/6 („ 1 lb.) 24/- „

„ 6/- („ 2 lb.) 44/- „

Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Mile End, London, E.1



THE name itself is often enough to draw customers up to your counter. For the word "Marmite" tells a story—a tale of better health and good cooking.

Customers are insisting on Marmite all over the country. They know how rich it is in the essential Vitamin B: they know how delicious it is, too, and how good for them.

Make a feature of Marmite in your window and make the most of the extra trade.

RETAIL PRICES

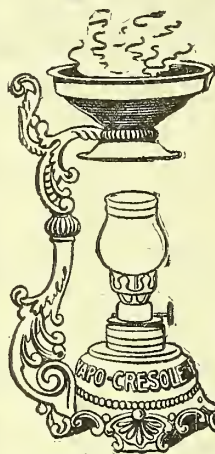
1 oz. Jars, per doz. 6/-	8 oz. Jars, ½ doz. 15/-
2 oz. " " 10/-	8 oz. " per doz. 30/-
4 oz. " " 18/-	16 oz. " ½ doz. 27/-
16 oz. Jars per doz. 54/-	

MARMITE

THE GREAT YEAST FOOD

MARMITE FOOD EXTRACT CO., LTD.,
Mincing Lane House, 59, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

Vapo-Cresolene



The great vaporised antiseptic, gives relief at once.

For nearly 50 years Vapo-Cresolene has been known and sold throughout the world as the reliable remedy for bronchial troubles such as

COUGHS, COLDS,
INFLUENZA,
BRONCHIAL ASTHMA,
CROUP, BRONCHITIS, AND
WHOOPIING COUGH.

AN

EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

is now running and will continue throughout the whole of the winter.

STOCK AND SELL VAPO-CRESOLENE.

QUICK SALES,

SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS,

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., Lombard Street, E.C.3.

SPRING WINDS YOUR SALESMEN

March, the month of cold, searching winds, is more than any other the time of chapped hands—and Mel Rose sales. Strong press advertising and half a century of growing popularity have given Mel Rose preparations the public preference as a guard against wind and weather. Let Spring winds sell for you this month. Stock Mel Rose and assure consistent custom.



Sheppey's

MEL ROSE

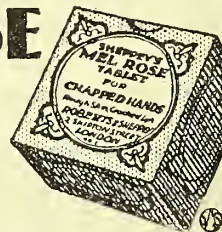
TABLETS 2d. & 4d.

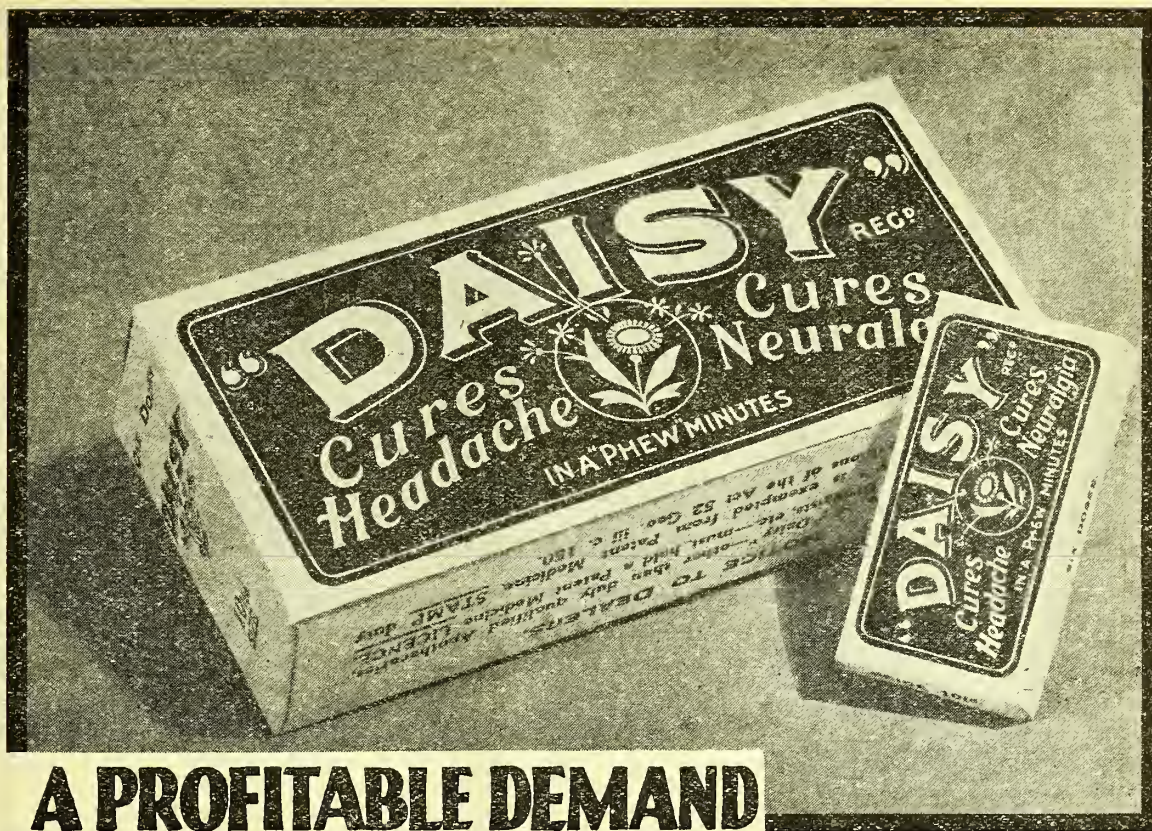
Famous for half a century.

MEL ROSE NEW CENTURY CREAM. In tubes of convenient size and shape for hand-bag, 6d. and 10d. Also in attractive jars, 9d.

ALL THESE SIZES ARE ON P.A.T.A.

Sole Manfrs.: Messrs. ROBERTS & SHEPPEY
2 SKIPTON STREET - - - LONDON, S.E.





A PROFITABLE DEMAND

The "half-dozen" box of Daisy Powders has become so popular that we have decided to make a special feature of this pack.

Every Daisy advertisement now carries an announcement that the "half-dozen" boxes are obtainable from all Chemists.

If your present Daisy sales consist largely of single powders we recommend you to give greater prominence to the "half-dozen" boxes as a means of increasing your turnover.

P.A.T.A. PRICES

10½d. boxes containing 6 Powders
7/10½d. Per Dozen Boxes
Half-Gross Boxes containing
72 Powders 7/6 Per Box

WINDOW DISPLAY BONUS

Discount of 5% is allowed on orders to the value of £3, provided a Window or Counter Display for seven days is given.



J. E. ELLIS, LTD., HORSFORTH, LEEDS

“Edme”

Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil

*Guaranteed pure and free
from Preservatives*

*Manufactured
from Selected
Barley Malt
and the Finest
Norwegian
Cod Liver Oil*

*Works:
Mistley, Essex.*

Write for quotation and sample

Edme Ltd

122, Regent St,
London, W.1.

Telephone: Regent, 6719. Telegrams: “Edme, Piccy, London”



Established 1833

BAISS BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

EMULSION SPECIALISTS.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, we are now supplying

“National Mark” Extract of Malt and Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil

FOR WHICH WE INVITE ENQUIRIES.

DELIVERIES BY OWN MOTOR SERVICE IN THE HOME COUNTIES, INCLUDING COAST TOWNS.

Telegrams:
“Ipecac, London.”

GRANGE WORKS, LONDON, S.E.1

Telephone:
Bermondsey 1301 (3 lines)

ESTABLISHED 1793.

The Best and
Safest Infants'
Medicine of
over 130 years'
standing.

**ATKINSON & BARKER'S
INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE**

Does not
contain
any
Scheduled
Poison.

ROBERT BARKER & SON, LTD., 13 WESLEY STREET, C. on M., MANCHESTER

Extra Profit

ON

BEMAX

MAX-imum Natural Vitamin B

A renewed and extensive advertising campaign is in operation, augmented by consistent medical propaganda.

It will be profitable to renew your stocks on the terms of this Special Bonus Offer at the rate of

Special BONUS OFFER



13 to the dozen

ordered, in consideration of a 14 days' window display. This Bonus, together with your buying on these attractive quantity terms, adds substantially to your profit on Bemax.

AVAILABLE MARCH 1st-31st, 1930

STUDY THESE ATTRACTIVE TRADE TERMS.

	P.A.T.A. Protected Face Value.	per doz.	(A) 3 doz. 1 lb. or equivalent, per doz.	(B) 12 doz. 1 lb. or equivalent per doz.
1 lb. size ..	2/6	22/6	21/3	20/6
2 lb. size ..	4/6	40/6	38/-	37/3
Hospital size	20/-	15/- each	—	—
Plus Bonus at the rate of 13 to the dozen.				
Profit on Outlay	—	44%	52%	58%

Suggested Assortments or Equivalents

- (A) (1) 2 doz. 2/6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 4/6; (2) 1 doz. each 2/6 and 4/6; (3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 4/6 size.
- (B) (1) 8 doz. 2/6 and 2 doz. 4/6; (2) 4 doz. each 2/6 and 4/6; (3) 6 doz. 4/6 size. Original cases: 2/6 size, 1 doz. and 3 doz.; 4/6 size, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. and 1 doz. Carriage paid on 3 doz. 2/6 or equivalent.

Bonus Orders may be placed direct or with your usual Wholesaler if preferred, but the Display Sets and Bonus goods will be sent Carriage Paid only by and direct from—

Sole Distributors:

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Manufacturers: **VITAMINS (1928) LTD., 38 Danemere Street, London, S.W.15**

ORDER NOW
FOR WINTER
TRADE.



MASON'S Ginger Wine Essence

QUICK
SALES

GOOD
PROFIT

Liberal Window Show Allowance
Artistic Display Material

SEND FOR PRICES.

NEWBALL & MASON, LTD. NOTTINGHAM

SPECIAL B.P. CADIZ SHERRY

Full duty, shipped expressly from
our Spanish House for Chemists'
use in B.P. Preparations by

LAMB & WATT, Limited,
46/48 St. Anne Street,
LIVERPOOL

Established 1847.

who also specially manufacture

B.P. ORANGE WINE, "WIN FERRO,"
TONIC BLOOD WINE, "CROWN" Brand,
LIEBIG'S MEAT AND MALT WINE.

Green Ginger, Raisin, Cowslip, Elderberry,
etc., made only from the fresh fruit. Purity
fully guaranteed. Highest Awards at all
Exhibitions where shown.

Full Strength AUSTRALIAN RED,
TAWNY AND WHITE WINES,
AUSTRALIAN SHERRY and
:: every kind of Foreign Wine. ::

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

GARDINER'S OVERALLS

For CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from
the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly
well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
KHAKI DRILL COATS	6/11, 8/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6	
WHITE DRILL COATS	7/6, 9/6, 12/6, 13/6, 15/6	
BLACK DRILL COATS	...	15/6
GREY COTTON COATS	...	7/6

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest measure over waist-
coat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be
made without extra charge. POSTAGE on sing'e coat
9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL
PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GARDINER

& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD.

1, 3, 5 Commercial Road, LONDON, E.1

Telephone: Bishopsgate 6751.

Established 1839.

BRANCHES:

Deptford, Edgware Road, Woolwich,
Clapham Junction and Knightsbridge.

RIDGE'S FOOD

for Infants, and Adults of all ages.

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

SAMPLES, ADVERTISING MATTER and SPECIAL
DISPLAY TERMS ON APPLICATION TO:

ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16

CAMWAL

TABLE WATERS -	- in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER	} in Packets, Cartons,
AQUAPERIA WATER	and Canisters.
or SALTS (P.A.T.A.)	} WINDOW
LEMON SQUASH -	- in 26oz. Bottles
(with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).	DISPLAYS.

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application

CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL
BIRMINGHAM, HARROGATE

Victory House, 99 Regent St. (Piccadilly End), LONDON, W.1
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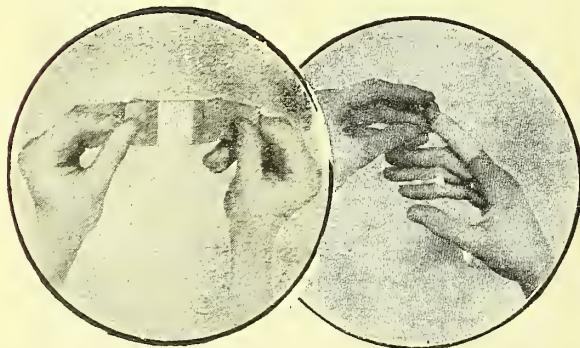


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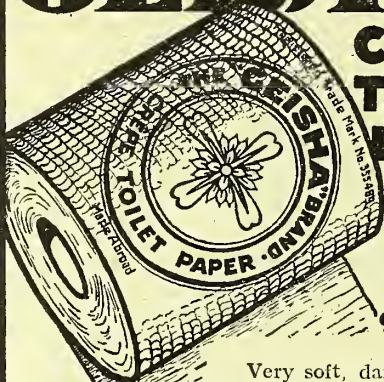
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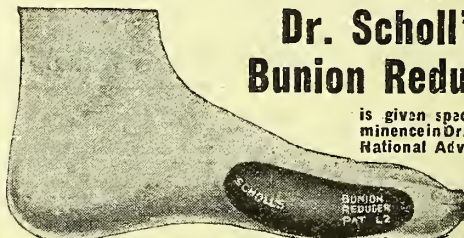
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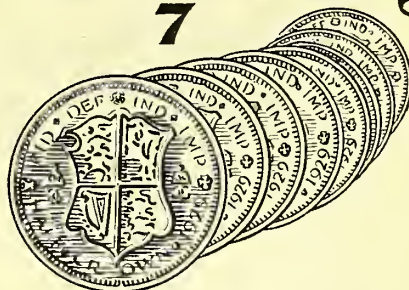
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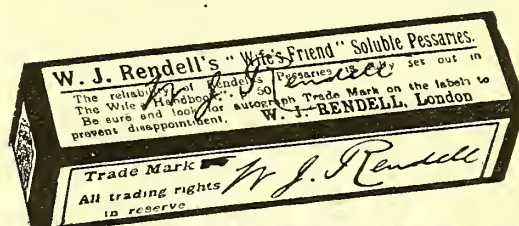
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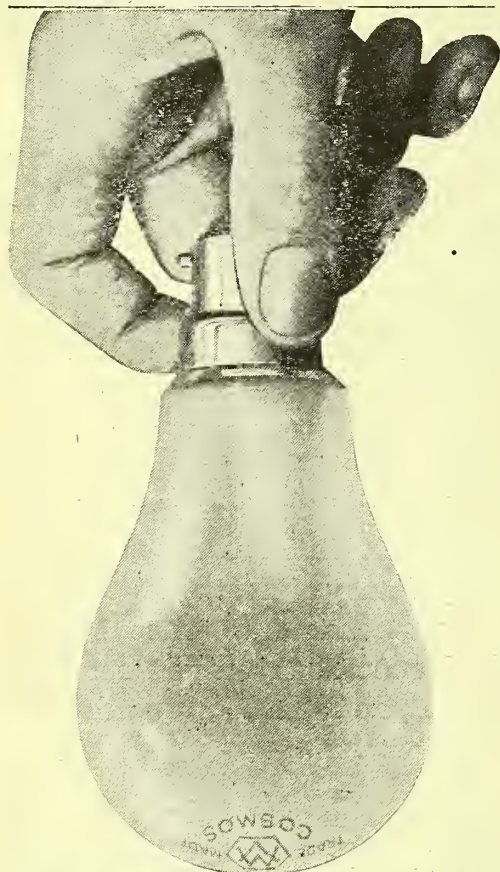


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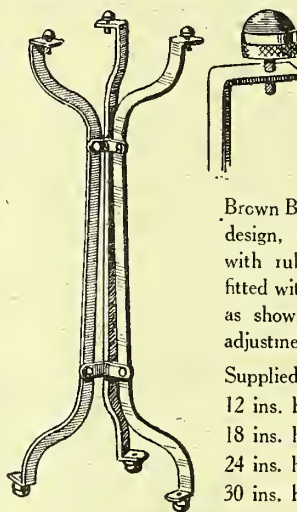
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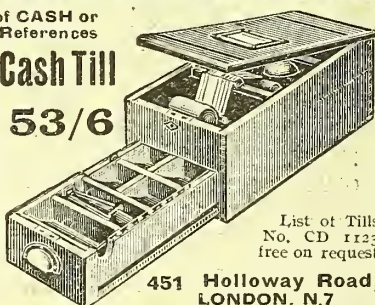
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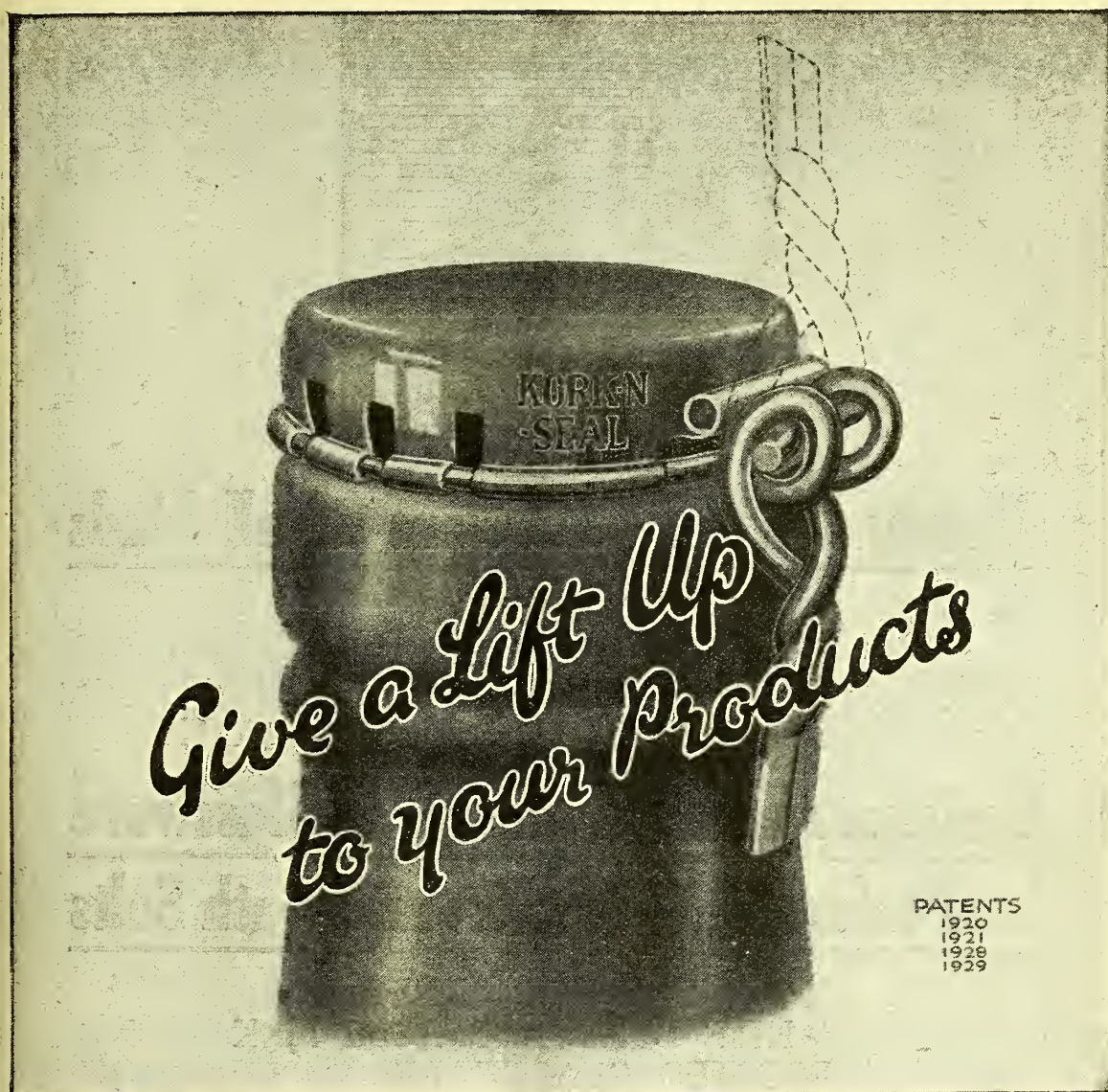


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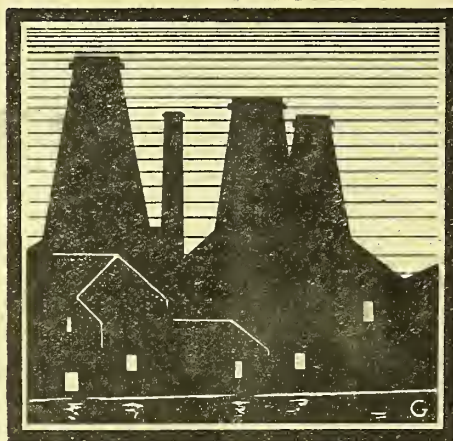
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42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

MARCH 1, 1930

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1.—LONDON, S.W.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, last year, under management, exceeded £2,000; net profit £530; scope for increase under personal supervision; rent £120 per annum; sub-let £95; long lease; price £1,500; £500 can remain.

2.—LONDON, W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year exceeded £2,000; very good profits; single-fronted shop, well fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; rent £30 per annum; lease has 11 years unexpired—renewable; price £1,650.

3.—LONDON, W.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I.; returns last year £2,565; net profit about £700; rent £120; sub-let 23s. 6d. weekly; price £750 for lease and goodwill, plus valuation of stock and fixtures; part payment entertained.

4.—CROYDON (Near).—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing and Kodak Agency; old established; turnover about £2,000; double-fronted shop in main road; estimated value of stock and fittings about £1,000; good living accommodation; 9 years' lease; price £1,350.

5.—ALDGATE (Near).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns average £2,100 per annum, plus N.H.I.; scope for increase; single-fronted shop; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £650; living accommodation; rent £60; 15 years' lease; price £850.

6.—SOUTHERN COUNTY.—Old-established middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,240, with net profit £443; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £500; rent £72 per annum; sub-let £104; private house available if required; price £250.

7.—EALING (Good-class Suburb).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns last year £3,600; corner shop, well fitted and stocked; living accommodation; held on lease; rent £60; sub-let £7 10s.; price £2,300.

8.—EAST MIDLANDS (Death Vacancy).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; established 1740; returns between £6,500 and £7,000 per annum under management; chartered accounts figures available; large single-fronted shop, well fitted and

heavily stocked; spacious living accommodation; property estimated to be worth £3,000; price, to include premises and business, £10,000.

9.—CORNWALL.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; very old established; returns last year £2,160; net profit approximately £500; scope for increase; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,150; double-fronted shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; held on lease; valuation terms entertained.

10.—YORKSHIRE.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £2,366; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £75; modern house available; price £1,350.

11.—SUSSEX.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns, under management, about £1,200 per annum; this is a business which will lend itself to improvement under modern management; 21 years' lease will be granted at £100 per annum; house sub-let at £1 weekly; price asked £1,000.

12.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Agricultural, Kodak Agency and Wine and Spirit Licence; returns about £1,950 last year; net profit £500; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; living accommodation; vendor owns property and wishes to sell same; price for business £1,150; price of property £1,400.

13.—NORTH WALES.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; main street position; returns last year £2,622, with net profit about £700; scope for large increase; single-fronted shop; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,400; rent £75 per annum, or property may be purchased; price £2,000; vendor wishes to retire, and in order to effect an early sale is prepared to allow one-third of the purchase money to remain.

14.—SOUTHERN HEALTH RESORT.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns £3,800 per annum (£800 from Optical); double-fronted corner shop, fitted in mahogany; rent £80 per annum; private house available if required; further details on application.

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Extract from "THE SCRIPT," January 1930

NOTES AND VIEWS

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1.—PRESTON.—Drug and Photographic Business; premises held on weekly tenancy at rental of £28 12s. per annum, consist of nicely-situated shop with good dwelling accommodation; excellent opportunity for young qualified man, as there is scope for N.H.I.; established 27 years; returns average £8/900 per annum; can be considerably increased.

2.—BRADFORD.—Old-established Retail Family Dispensing Business, situated in good-class residential quarter; no near opposition; returns approximately £1,600; premises consist of large corner shop, nicely fitted and well stocked; excellent living accommodation; price, including property, about £2,000. Full particulars on application.

3.—LONDON, E.—Branch Business, recently established, main road; lease will be granted at a rental of £91 per year; part let off at £52 per annum; returns average £23 per week under management, which could be considerably increased; good reasons for disposal; price for lease, goodwill, fixtures and fittings £500; approximate stock £250. Further particulars on application. (39)

4.—BLACKPOOL (North Shore).—Occupying commanding position in this popular seaside resort, there is for immediate disposal a Retail Dispensing and Photographic Business, with Kodak Agency; large D. & P. connection; 5 years' lease at £95 per annum; returns at present, which could be considerably increased, £1,200; net profit £420; price for quick sale £850, or near offer. (20)

5.—FOREST HILL.—Light Retail Dispensing Business for quick disposal; held on lease with 18 years to run at rental of £100 per annum, slightly progressive; returns at present time under management amount to £900 per annum, but under personal supervision these could be considerably increased; this is an excellent opportunity for energetic young man; offers in the region of £1,000 will be entertained. (11)

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2.—HERTS.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; easily worked; returns over £2,200; net profit £700; audited books; valuable lease at low rent; beautifully-fitted shop; well stocked; valuation terms arranged, about £2,000.

3.—HOME COUNTY (Few Miles Out).—High-class Family Retail with small Branch; returns about £4,400; net profit about £1,000; long lease; excellent stock; growing residential district; offers invited.

4.—ESSEX COAST.—High-class Business, with Kodak Agency, in prominent position; returns over £2,000; large corner pharmacy (lock-up); well fitted and stocked; price £1,300 cash for quick sale. Also smaller branch; price £800.

5.—SUFFOLK.—Light Cash Retail and Photographic Business in main road position of large town; returns £1,000; scope for increase; low rent on lease; stock worth £200; price £550.

6.—BEDS.—Old-established light Retail in busy town; returns, under manager, £1,100; scope for increase; rent £60; on lease; lock-up shop; stock worth £200; price £450.

7.—KENT COAST.—Unopposed Cash Drug Store; returning over £1,000; low rent; on lease; comfortable house; double-fronted shop; good stock; price £500, or close offer.

8.—LONDON (Western Suburb).—Old-established good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, showing steady increase; returns over £2,500; net profit £600 to £700; main road position; long valuable lease; fully stocked; price about £2,000; recommended.

9.—LONDON (Surrey Suburb).—Old-established light General Retail in main road position; returns approach £2,000; books audited; house attached; stock and fixtures worth £925; price £1,350.

10.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class light Suburban Retail, in good position; returns £25 to £30 weekly, increasing; smart pharmacy, well stocked; price £850, or valuation terms arranged.

11.—NORTH LONDON.—Old-established light Retail, with Photo and Optics; returns about £1,950; net profit £560; held on lease at low ground rent; well-fitted shop and fully stocked; price £1,750.

Estab. 1870.

Telephone: Terminus 3574.

PATENTS

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 231,827 for "Production of Inactive Menthol," are desirous of entering into negotiations with interested parties for the granting of Licences thereunder on reasonable terms or for the Sale of the Patent outright. Communications please address to Messrs. Dicker, Pollak & Mercer, Chartered Patent Agents, 20-25 Holborn, London, E.C.1.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, with capital at command, desires to purchase a substantial Business, turnover not less than £4,000, or would entertain small group of Businesses; London or Home Counties preferred, but not essential; banker's reference; strictly private and confidential; all letters will be acknowledged. 37/29, Office of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF CHEMIST'S FITTINGS.

B. NORMAN & SON will Sell by Auction at their Sale Rooms, 5 Little Britain (close to G.P.O.), London, E.C., Wednesday next at One, Chemist's Shop Fittings and Showcases, including Wall Showcases, glass-fronted Counters, Silent Salesmen, Dispensing Counters and Screens, Perfumery Cases and Desks, Cash Tills, Mirrors, Glass Shelves, and other items. On view day prior. Catalogues on application.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

JOHN BRIERLEY, F.N.A.A.

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BUSINESSES FOR SALE AND WANTED.

"Expert Service, Quick Results, Low Fees." Tel.: Failsforth 113

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNER required with an established business in Toilet Preparations; gentleman with capital and many years' experience would like to take share with view to further development. P.C.B. 35/30, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO Let on lease whole floor above corner shop (new) in splendid position, S.E.6; main road; rapidly growing; two large rooms, also two smaller; ideal for Dentist, Optician, Solicitor, or other offices. Particulars, 38/20, Office of this Paper.

TO Let, First Floor Flat over Chemist's shop in busy main road; would suit Doctor, Dentist or Optician. Apply Marshalls Chemists, 78 High Street, Kingsland, E.3.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

FULL.—For Sale, commodious Shop and good House in busy main road position; room for garage; fine opening for qualified Chemist; close to centre of city and in middle of thickly populated area; no opposition in immediate neighbourhood. Apply H. H. Goodman, Ocean Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Well-fitted, lock-up Pharmacy, near sea, splendidly situated, and capable of great development; established 4 years; Kodak Agency; turnover £1,250 at exceptional profits; price £850, all at. For further details address 39/19, Office of this Paper.

COVENTRY.—Chemist Business for Sale through illness: old-established; situated centre of city; main thoroughfare; rent £250; on lease; stock and fixtures at valuation; no charge for business. Details, Odell & Co., Auctioneers, Coventry.

FYLDE COAST.—Drug Stores; opening for qualified Chemist; good house, garden, private entrance; shop, double-fronted; well fitted and good saleable stock; main street, near beach; accept £300 for quick sale; immediate possession can be given; premises can be purchased or leased. Reynolds, 1 Grosvenor Street, Lytham, Lancashire.

ITALY.—Owing to health, a vastly flourishing very first-rate Dispensing Chemist's Business is being disposed of in a health and bathing resort on the Ligurian Riviera; large English Colony and several English resident doctors and trained nurses; newly frequented also by numerous other foreigners; much fitted and excellently stocked; returns £1,500, increasing; whole sale cash price £6,500. 36/14, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Chemist's Business; lock-up; main road; splendid opening N.H.I.; Kodak Agency; average takings £20 weekly; established 5 years; price £525; offers invited. Fahy, 16 Great George Place.

LIVERPOOL.—Main road Chemist's Business for Disposal, in good locality; house attached; turnover £1,000 during 1929; reasonable rent and rates; stock over £300, and all good Agencies held; price £650. Further particulars at interview. Apply 40/29, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W. (middle-class district).—Takings, under manager, £1,600, including large Camera, Photographic and D. & P. trade; small Dispensing; could be run unqualified; has done much more under owner; lock-up shop; rent £55; 7 years lease; £850, including stock, about £420. 39/300, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.E.—Cash Retail; double-fronted, corner; working-class; turnover £1,250, under manager; good profits; N.H.I. average 750 monthly; can easily be increased; Kodak Agency; long lease obtainable at moderate rental; good reasons for disposal; price £750; part cash, balance by arrangement. Write 39/24, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—General Retail and Dispensing; main road; returns £1,200, increasing, at good prices; N.H.I. 2,500 per annum; lease eight years; good house; at present let to cover rent and rates; good clean stock, must sell; price £700, or offer. 39/36, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Exceptional opportunity to acquire old-established Business in densely-populated working-class district, doing £20 a week under unqualified management; splendid opening for N.H.I.; rent and rates total 30s. a week; large corner shop, with electric light; price for stock, fixtures and goodwill £700. 40/20, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (near).—Chemist's Business for Sale; takings £265, at good prices; N.H.I. 120 per month, increasing; at present under management; under personal control could be greatly increased; double-fronted; electric light; good living accommodation; rent £39 (sub-let £38); rates £21; fittings include National Cash Register; stock £160; price, in all, £275. 37/32, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Very busy main road Business, working-class district; Kodak; N.H.I.; well stocked; turnover £1,500, and increasing; this is a bargain for anyone requiring a genuine business; scope from position of shop is unlimited; price, including property, £1,150; genuine reason disposal; bankers' references required. 38/34, Office of this Paper.

MID-CHEESHIRE.—Comfortable living assured with prospects of increasing; present turnover of approximately £1,000; excellent possibilities with N.H.I. Dispensing; bargain at £950 for quick sale; freehold premises (shop and house) inclusive. 37/30, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (main road).—Smart little Pharmacy; Photographic and N.H.I.; double-fronted shop; very thickly populated district; recently established; rapidly increasing turnover; no near opposition; suitable for young qualified man; living accommodation if required; excellent reason for disposal; cheap for quick sale. 39/33, Office of this Paper.

NEAR CHESTERFIELD.—Light Retail Business, unopposed, with Kodak Agency and Garden Seeds in season; corner premises; 5 windows; excellent 6-roomed house attached, bathroom, and stabling at rear, and temporary garage; lease 7 years to run; N.H.I. 300 per month; turnover £1,000 per year; good profits; rent £52 per annum; rates £32; goodwill and fixtures, mahogany, £300; stock about £450. Apply 35/24, Office of this Paper.

PLYMOUTH.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; N.H.I., Kodak Agency; good unopposed district; ample scope Dentistry and Optics; large double-fronted corner shop, well fitted and stocked; good dwelling-house and garden; about 19 years' lease unexpired. Apply J. W. Goodfellow, Business Transfer Agent, 15 Princess Square, Plymouth, Devon.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—Old-established Chemist's and Optician's Business in very populous neighbourhood. Particulars from Cockburn & Co., Ltd., 130 Howard Street, Glasgow.

SURREY.—For Sale, well-fitted Pharmacy; returns £1,200, with usual profits; long lease; living accommodation; low rates; stock and fittings £450; price £1,000. 39/21, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—Old-established Pharmacy, 24 years in good class quarter of progressive seaside resort; lock-up shop and house; nominal rent on lease; rent could be more than covered by sub-letting; Wine Licence; beautiful mahogany dustproof fittings; particulars to bona-fide applicants only; good reason for disposal; capital opportunity for energetic man. 37/27, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business. important South Coast town, busy main road; turnover £1,400; good profits; N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; good living accommodation, bathroom, etc.; electric light throughout; price £1,200; also freehold £1,750; sound reasons for disposal; principals only; banker's reference. 37/39, Office of this Paper.

DRUG STORE.—N.W. London; rent 30s. per week inclusive; accommodation, shop and two rooms; lease 7 years unexpired; turnover £12-£15 per week; 40 per cent. profits; "Minor" could easily do £20 to £25 per week; price for quick sale £250. 39/39, Office of this Paper.

ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.—Chemist's Premises. Owing to death the Exors. are desirous of selling lease of main road shop, with living accommodation; to wind up estate £750 will be taken for 24 years' lease at low ground rent; stock about £100; no charge for goodwill. F. L. Richardson, Estate Office, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

FOR Sale. Chemist's and Druggist's Business, at present carried on by Fletcher's Pharmacy, Ltd., at 168 North Street, Leeds, and 145 Hunstret Road, Leeds; either together or separately; stock and fixtures at valuation. Apply Fredk. and C. S. Holliday, Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds.

FOR disposal shortly. old-established Dispensing and General Business, with Kodak Agency; good premises; long lease; large town West of England; returns £2,500-£3,000; price £2,400; bona-fide inquiries only. 39/31, Office of this Paper.

FREEHOLD for Sale; Drug Store; Kodak Agency; South Coast; large shop and living accommodation. BM/NPMK, London, W.1.

GENERAL Chemist Store for Sale; West of London; long lease; no living accommodation for family at present; splendid opening for Dentist or Optics; someone energetic could increase takings, now £56 weekly; price £1,000. 40/12, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Chemist's Business for Sale. with house and large warehouse, including very valuable Proprietary, well advertised; this would be one of the biggest sellers; average return £3,250 for last 12 years; profits much above average; want to sell; retiring from business. Full particulars to genuine buyers a nice town in the West. 40/32, Office of this Paper.

SOUND Family Business in important town 20 miles from London; turnover £2,600; average net profit over last 4 years £600; rent and rates £110; age and ill-health compels proprietor to sell immediately; stock and fixtures at valuation one year's net profit as goodwill; total estimated about £2,500 165/828, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

CHEMIST'S Representative, Continental, desires to connect up English firm from Calais to Cairo; ground well known; qualified; 36 years' good references; wide experience; every line handled, including Radio, Photo, etc.; French, Italian, Spanish and Arabic spoken; worker; abstainer; contribution to expenses and commission desired; liberal samples and literature; equivalent in business guaranteed. 33/20, Office of this Paper.

DEPOTS wanted for first-class Toilet Speciality in every town of the United Kingdom; very liberal discount and every help given; sale or return terms; only progressive Chemists of good standing need apply. Write 165/842, Office of this Paper.

DEMONSTRATIONS

TO

DOCTORS, DENTISTS, CHEMISTS

My itinerary for April, May and June includes the principal towns of Lancashire. I can introduce two or three additional articles, which must have some unique property or definite superiority. My method ensures more interviews and more effective presentation than can be obtained by individual calls.

CHARLES WILLANS

DEMONSTRATOR OF MEDICAL AND
SURGICAL APPLIANCES

29 Churchill St., Newcastle-on-Tyne

ENGLISH Tooth Brush (Celluloid) Manufacturers require in all districts Firms and Selling Agents to carry their range; must have strong connection and sell in their own name; all orders can be stamped to customers' requirements. Apply, with full particulars and references, to 165/831, Office of this Paper.

IMPORTANT French Manufacturer of Shaving Brushes desires representation in this country. Firms interested should address 35/28, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with own car and established connection, calling on Chemists and Druggists in the Irish Free State, open for Agencies in Chemists' Sundries, Perfumery, etc.; would consider whole-time representation of firm of repute. 28/26, Office of this Paper.

APPOINTMENT.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITALS.

CANDIDATES of under 28 years of age are invited for two established and pensionable posts as Pharmacist; candidates who served in H.M. Forces during the Great War may deduct from their age any period of service up to a maximum of three years; salary £120, rising by £7 10s. annually to £180 per annum (with current cost-of-living bonus £193 to £272); unmarried quarters provided or allowance of £49 in lieu; pharmacists are required to serve in any of the Royal Navy Hospitals at home or abroad; preference will be given to candidates who served in H.M. Forces in the Great War. Further particulars and forms of application from the Medical Director-General of the Navy, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Applications on the prescribed form must be received not later than the 12th March, 1930.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL (HOME).

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BRIGHTON.—Manager required with knowledge of Optical and Surgical Appliances for large Retail Store business; must be able to make good displays and have up-to-date ideas; bonus and commission offered to the right man. State age, wage required, and when available. 165/834, Office of this Paper.

HUDDERSFIELD INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LTD.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant as Branch Manager. Give full particulars first letter. Copies only of testimonials if sent. Apply Secretary, Industrial Society, Ltd., Buxton Road, Huddersfield.

LEEDS.—Vacancy for a good Assistant; must be competent Dispenser. State age, when disengaged and salary expected, to M. E. Murray, 221 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

LONDON, N.W.10.—At once, for a few weeks, young Qualified Assistant, competent and experienced, for Dispensing and Counter. State age, experience and salary required, 165/836, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (West).—Manager, qualified, age about 30 to 35, experienced and capable Salesman, Window-dresser and Photographic experience, good organiser, to work up neglected business; large camera and D. & P. trade; small Dispensing; middle-class district; required end of March. State age, experience and salary required. 39/30, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant wanted for middle-class trade, N.H.I. and Photographic; good window-dresser and Prescriber essential; age about 30; outdoers. Give full particulars in first application, by letter only. W. Pilling, Ltd., Chemists, 192 Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—A sound qualified Manager wanted immediately; must be pushing, a good Window-dresser, thoroughly capable and obliging to customers, one accustomed to high-class Toilets and Photography. Apply, stating age, experience, references, salary, height (photo if possible) to 40/31, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, qualified Manager, also with J.C.Q.O. Diploma; permanency; knowledge of Photography and Window-dressing; salary £5 and commission on optics. Give full particulars as to age, experience, and copy testimonials. 40/16, Office of this Paper.

MIDLAND CITY.—Young, qualified gentleman required to invest £300 in modern Cash Retail on main road; unlimited scope, but position can only be filled by a "sticker" who is a first-class Salesman and Window-dresser; £4 week, share profits. 37/25, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Exceptional opening in an old-established business; owner, desiring to ease off, wishes to meet first-class qualified man; good Prescriber; knowledge of Optics (J.C.Q.O. preferred); Photography; permanency; must have first-class references. Age, particulars, "Chip," 165/826, Office of this Paper.

SUNDERLAND.—Qualified young lady to manage small shop; experience essential; trustworthy, quick, and obliging; wage £3; references (copy only). Usual full particulars to 36/24, Office of this Paper.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, S.W.1.—Assistant Pharmacist required, age under 30; hours approximately 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; salary £200. Applications, giving particulars of experience, to be addressed to The Pharmacist, Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.1.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Smart Qualified Lady Assistant to take charge of Dispensing, required at a business in centre of town; must be a good and accurate Dispenser and used to a family type of business. Send full particulars to 165/840, Office of this Paper.

An elderly, qualified gentleman required to superintend Dispensing and Counter work; no duty otherwise; hours easy. Apply 407 Staniforth Road, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT (unqualified) required; must have had previous experience in good-class Family business, be a good Counter-man and Window-dresser; the vacancy occurs at a business near London. Send age, experience, salary required and when free to 165/839, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, male, unqualified, for good-class business, London suburb, well educated and of good address essential. The applicant must be a first-class Dispenser and have served a thorough apprenticeship; some Counter work, therefore, smart appearance and a suitable manner required. Full experience and salary required. Send no stamps. 39/80, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (lady or gentleman) for N.E. London; general all-round experience, but principally D. & P. work. Apply, with full particulars of experience, also stating age, height, salary required, and when at liberty, 39/40, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER wanted (male) by March 17. State age, experience, references, and salary required (outdoors). Thomas, Chemist, Faversham, Kent.

LADY; qualified chemist; over 25; comfortable berth for conscientious worker; must have good Retail experience and able to take charge if required. Write, giving salary required, height, age, experience, to Miss D. Burdett, 116 Fawcett Road, Southsea.

LADY, qualified; London suburb; refinement and good address essential; must be a competent Dispenser, with a smart and pleasing manner at the counter. Full particulars of experience and salary required to 39/8, Office of this Paper.

LOCK-UP Drug Store, Hackney, London. Reliable Manager wanted, £3 weekly and small commission; must be honest and have a conscience. P.C.B. 36/12, Office of this Paper.

MANAGERS required for businesses run on modern store lines at Harrow and London, E.; must be able to make good displays and have up-to-date ideas; bonus and commission offered to the right man; living accommodation available; state age, wage required, and when at liberty. 165/835, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant to manage Drug Department in Departmental Stores; required April 14. Apply, with full particulars, 35/29, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED man, married (without family preferred), in about two months' time; good dwelling-house; open locality of Liverpool. State salary, experience, references, age, etc., to 40/27, Office of this Paper.

SELF-CONTAINED Limited Company, East Coast, requires qualified Assistant; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 1 p.m.; slight duties; suit elderly person. Particulars and salary to "Zerox," 39/35, Office of this Paper.

SMART and up-to-date Manager (qualified) for busy store business with heavy N.H.I., in centre of a large industrial town in the Midlands; applicants must have had excellent experience and be able to produce undeniable references as to ability. Send full particulars to 165/838, Office of this Paper.

SMART, energetic Junior required in S.E. district; middle-class business; N.H.I. and Photography; good Window-dresser. Apply with full particulars, 33/35, Office of this Paper.

UP-TO-DATE qualified Manager (married) urgently needed for a good-class business, with house attached, situate in the Midlands; the position calls for a smart and keen business man who is anxious to progress. Kindly give all necessary details. 165/837, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Assistant wanted as Salesman in Drug Department of Departmental Stores. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required to Staff Manager, Welwyn Stores (1929), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

YOUNG Qualified Assistant, good Window-dresser essential. Full particulars, age, experience, salary, etc., to Secretary, Scunthorpe Co-operative Society, Scunthorpe, Lincs.

WHOLESALE.

CHESHIRE AND NORTH WALES.—Junior Representative; salary, expenses, commission; Drugs, Sundries, Patents, etc. Apply 165/825, Office of this Paper.

COUNTERHAND in London Export House, experienced in Wets, Drys or either. Give particulars of age and previous situations (by letter) to 165/832, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemists require unqualified Pharmacist, preferably with experience of Agricultural and Veterinary trade, willing to do both Laboratory and Office work; good prospects for suitable man. State age and experience. 165/841, Office of this Paper.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Part-time Representative, with live connection, wanted for the four Northern Counties by well-known house specialising in Pills, Tablets, Toilets, etc.; commission basis. Applications, giving full particulars, will be treated in strictest confidence. 165/830, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted to carry Perfumery and Toilet lines; commission only; must have good connection with best Retail firms. 165/827, Office of this Paper.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

CEYLON.—Optician, with certificates F.S.M.C. or F.B.O.A., single young man, wanted for large Stores in Ceylon to take charge of Optical Department; a knowledge of Photo goods and Drugs preferred; 4 years' agreement at progressive salary; passage out and home. Apply in first instance, stating age, with full particulars of present and previous employment (in confidence), to "Optician," c/o Deacons, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.

MALAYA.—Junior qualified Assistant required; Scotsman preferred; liberal salary; 3 years' agreement; passage paid out and home; healthy climate. Full particulars to 165/829, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL (HOME).

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.A.—**QUALIFIED**, 23, 6 ft., excellent appearance, ance, desires progressive permanency as Manager or Assistant; experienced all branches; could introduce Optics; own trial case, etc.; disengaged; England preferred. Photo and all particulars from 40/35, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—**CAPABLE**, experienced and conscientious Chemist (27), with initiative and ideas, 9 years London and provinces, desires position as Manager or Assistant in London; good worker and competent Window-dresser, with good knowledge of Photography and Optics. "L. D.," 30 Albany Road, Cardiff.

A.A.A.—**QUALIFIED**, 25, as Locum or permanency; excellent experience and references. 126 Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6.

A.A.A.—**SCOT**, qualified 1920, desires permanency; West-End experience; Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; branch management; excellent references; Locum until suited; recommended R.P.U.; particulars interview. "Bakerloo," 39/5, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—**YOUNG**, M.P.S., with experience in high-class Private Dispensing, Counter, Manufacturing, Display, Photography and quick N.H.I., as Manager or Assistant; preferably North; ambitious and willing. 39/25, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—**UNQUALIFIED**; 27; 11 years' all-round experience; excellent Dispensing; Counter and Photography; disengaged. Whitaker, 80 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

A.—**QUALIFIED**, 23, keen, capable, trustworthy (Scot), excellent Dispensing and Counter experience, desires situation; Branch Manager or Assistant; abstainer. 39/29, Office of this Paper.

A **CAPABLE** Salesman; qualified; 25; Front Counter or managerial; London experience; any responsibility; excellent references. "Fernlea," Brynethin, Glamorganshire.

ADVERTISER, tall, young, qualified, seeks situation, Manager or Assistant; accustomed high-class business; Midlands preferred; excellent references. 39/18, Office of this Paper.

AGE 31; competent; unqualified; experienced all branches; married; energetic; last position 8 years; excellent references; mobile and alert, but seeks permanency. "Statim," 78 Oldbury Road, Worcester.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; temporary or permanent; London; can manage. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 23; 8 years London and suburbs; highly recommended by present employer. Wornell, 77 Victoria Street, Westminster.

ASSISTANT or Locum; all-round West-End experience. Arthur, 62 Caldecot Road, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 38; married; good Dispensing and Counter experience; capable to manage; free now. "C.," 50 Halesworth Road, Lewisham.

ASSISTANT or Locum; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; unqualified; disengaged when suited; reference. "K.," c/o Hadfield, M.P.S., 108 Butcher Road, Custom House, E.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, good varied experience all branches, seeks post, town, country; good references. Browning, 22 Lawn Avenue, Stourbridge.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 23, desires position immediately; town or country; capable; excellent experience; references. Hobson, 31 Wagg Street, Congleton.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; best experience; worker; good references; town or country. "Radix," 7 Regent Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

ASSISTANT, Senior or Manager; unqualified; 16 years' all-round experience; Rexall Prize Window-dresser (recent); good Counterman, Dispenser and Prescriber, also wine trade; post in Birmingham or anywhere north of; Yorkshireman; 5 years present berth. 40/23, Office of this Paper.

BOOK-KEEPER and Confidential Clerk seeks post; willing to assist at Counter; references. Miss Brown, 1a Payne's Lane, Coventry.

CAPABLE and experienced lady Dispenser (Hall) desires post with Doctor or Chemist; 5 years' experience (including London experience); good testimonials; disengaged. "Dispenser," Ty Ivor, Allt-yr-yn Avenue, Newport, Mon.

CAPABLE, unqualified, married Assistant, tall, Scot, 20 years Dispensing, Counter, Photo, desires permanency; 6 years recent berth; disengaged. Particulars and photo, Johnstone, 3 Babington Road, Streatham, S.W.16.

DEPENDABLE Assistant, 19, 3 years' good all-round experience, desires change in Manchester area; Secondary School education; clean; smart appearance. "Seeker," 3 Bainbridge Street, Stockport Road, Manchester.

DISENGAGED; experienced, competent Locum; town or country. "Chemicus," 56 Rudloe Road, Balham, S.W.12.

DISENGAGED M.P.S.; Locum (any distance) or permanency London district; first-class and all-round experience; accustomed brisk Panel, Counter and Institution; abstainer. "Statim," c/o Messrs. Beck, Chemists, 60 High Street, Stoke Newington, N.16. Telephone: 0335 Chissold.

DISENGAGED; 32; qualified; married; good all-round experience; Manager or Assistantship. Griffiths, 24 Kincaid Street, Cardiff.

EXPERIENCED; qualified; 30; twelve years' experience, including five years as manager in London. Davies, 4 Rosehill Terrace, Swansea.

EXPERIENCED Assistant seeks berth where neatness, cleanliness and good workmanship would be appreciated; unqualified. "Ferrum," 11 Station Road, Chingford, E.4.

ENGAGEMENT wanted, Manager or Assistant; unqualified; 58; active; thoroughly trustworthy; Prescribing speciality; at nominal salary. Ewens, 58 Hamilton Street, Cardiff.

ATTENTION! NO SALARY REQUIRED

FOR first two weeks. Qualified Irish Assistant, also first year Medical, open for Wholesale or Retail in London or Southampton districts; first-class all-round experience; age 29; T.T.; Protestant; satisfaction guaranteed. Write "Radix," 58/56, Office of this Paper.

F. W. WHITELEY, Chemist, 7 Charminster Road, Bourne-mouth, can highly recommend his Junior unqualified Assistant (21); 6 years' good-class Dispensing and Counter experience; Southern Counties preferred. Apply to above.

JUNIOR Assistant; 21; energetic; courteous; obliging; of good appearance and address; good experience. Dispensing, Counter, Photography, also Window-dressing. D. Leigh, 79 Oaklands Grove, Uxbridge Road, W.12.

JUNIOR; good experience and references; Liverpool, Chester or Birmingham districts. Evans, Medical Hall, Penmaenmawr.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) Secretary desires post with Doctor; 6 years' experience; good testimonials; East or Southern district preferred. 22/37, Office of this Paper.

LADY, 22, recently qualified, desires Dispensing experience in exchange for services at nominal salary; London district. 65/835, Office of this Paper.

LADY, M.P.S., 23, excellent references, desires post with Chemist or Doctor; London or Kent. 40/22, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS, 27, qualified, requires Managership; excellent all-round. Paul Voelter, 567 Burley Hill, Leeds.

LOCUM engagements required; qualified; 15 years' experience; available immediately; good references. "T. F. S.," College Road, Harrow. Phone: Harrow 1323.

LOCUM work required during March; qualified; 24; high-class experience. "L.," 8 Patrick Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

LOCUM; qualified; single; 32; Assistant or Manager. "Chemist," 50 Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.5. Tel.: Rodney 4449.

LOCUM; Relief; Manager; "not registered"; 20 years' experience; Panel, Counter, Prescriber, Salesman. "Smart," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

LOCUM; capable; qualified; 23; excellent references; available until middle of April and from July onwards. Phone: Wool. 1303. Write Green, 13 Hinstock Road, Plumstead.

LOCUM; qualified; reliable; registered R.P.U.; disengaged March 8. "L.," 119 Fairlands Avenue, Thornton Heath.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; experienced; moderate salary. Lyne, 108 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

MANAGER; qualified; disengaged February 28; aged 38 years; capable and industrious; excellent references; abstainer. "Pharmacist," 16 Blacklands Road, Catford, S.E.6.

M.P.S., 34, desires post as Manager (London); experienced; good references; disengaged. "Chemist," 4 Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Phone: Brixton 6972.

M.P.S. seeks responsible management; all-round thorough experience; keen and capable business man; permanency with good prospects in return for faithful service. "Cobalt," 39/15, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Lady (Hall) seeks post, mornings, in London as Dispenser-Secretary; 3 years' experience; excellent testimonials. Write 56/15, Office of this Paper.

PERMANENT Assistant; experienced in London and provinces; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Prescribing; unregistered. "E. H.," "Cwmilar," Llanybyther, South Wales.

QUALIFIED, 27, desires permanency in West London or City; Manager or Assistant; 8 years' good all-round experience, including London; good references; free March 10. "Ellie," 86 St. George's Road, Victoria, S.W.1.

QUALIFIED Manager, married, seeks progressive post; 25 years' excellent experience; seaside preferred. "Chemist," 39 Queen Street, Newton Abbot, Devon.

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks engagement as Locum Tenens or Manager; good record on R.P.U. Register; long and varied experience; excellent references; now filling in dates for holiday season. Full particulars from "M. W.," 25 Litchfield Road, Sutton, Surrey.

QUALIFIED, 26, desires permanency; Manager or Assistant; good experience high-class Dispensing and Counter; well recommended; moderate salary; interview; disengaged. Dunn, 8 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh.

QUALIFIED Locum or Manager; competent; reliable; over 20 years' varied experience, mostly West-End; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 81 Camden Road, N.W.1.

QUALIFIED, 23, 4 years' experience, Dispensing and Counter, seeks post as Assistant, Locum, or small Branch Manager. Geo. Stephen, 16 Castle Street, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist, 25, desires position as Representative; sales or propaganda; 10 years' experience in Retail Pharmacy; keen salesman. "A. A.," 12 Nigel Road, S.E.15.

QUALIFIED lady, 21, requires position to gain experience; salary moderate; free immediately. Anstis, 11 Lanelay Road, Llantrisant, Glam.

QUALIFIED, 24, desires situation in London; good West-End experience; excellent references. "Chemist," 16 Prideaux Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.

QUALIFIED, male, 22, desires change; position giving time for Optical study preferred. "Chemist," 67 Bedford Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

QUALIFIED lady seeks a post in good-class Pharmacy. Apply "M. F. T.," "Sunnyside," Bath Road, Buxton.

QUALIFIED, 21, desires Locum or permanency; disengaged early next month. Mills, 19 High Street, Harpenden, Herts.

QUALIFIED lady desires post, London; whole or part time; all-round experience; excellent references. Culverwell, 44 Queen's Gate Terrace, Kensington, S.W.7.

QUALIFIED lady, 23, desires post in London; excellent all-round experience; references; interview. 39/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; age 29; height 5 ft. 11 in.; 9 years' experience. 39/37, Office of this Paper.

SEASON berth required by Junior; tall; energetic; Counter, Photographic; take charge of D. & P. department. "P., 9 Canon Road, Hornsey, N.8.

SOMERSET—Experienced lady Dispenser seeks post, Doctor or Chemist. Write "X.", 35/25, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, 29, proficient Assistant, desires change; 4½ years in present berth, W. London; 15 years' experience in high-class pharmacies; capable of taking charge; speaks several foreign languages; excellent address and appearance. 37/24, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant requires post immediately; age 27; 11 years Counter and Dispensing. Tuck, 11 Wellesley Road, West Croydon, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED lady Assistant requires evening work (from 5 o'clock); Counter and Dispensing; free now; salary £1 weekly. 39/11, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

A D.D.A. man; Stocks or Counter, Wets and Drys, or combined; accurate; trustworthy. "Opil," 37 Brunswick Road, N.15.

A YOUNG Man, 24, is desirous of obtaining a position with prospects with Wholesale Chemists; excellent Retail experience; educated; tall; good appearance; worker; own car. 39/34, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER requires appointment as Representative; home and Colonial experience; own car if necessary. P.C.B. 35/32, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISING Bills, Circulars and Free Samples distributed house to house by reliable, experienced man; excellent references; terms: bills, circulars, 7s. 6d.; samples, 8s. 1,000. Tootell, 22 Henry Street, C-on-M., Manchester.

CHEMIST is open for position as Representative to first-class Sundry House; good address and well versed in all branches of medical requirements. Apply Stradling, Brimscombe, Stroud, Glos.

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EXPERIENCED Traveller, with sound connection on South Coast, desires change; salary, commission and expenses. apply 40/26, Office of this Paper.

PRINTER.—Comp.-Machinist, young, requires change; 20 years' experience in chemist label, carton and advert. printing; showcards a speciality; present situation 16 years; at present in charge. 41/29, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 20 years' experience in the East as Manager and proprietor of large business, seeks position either at home or abroad as Representative, Locum, or permanency; age 46. 40/28, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist, young, single, male, desires represent first-class Wholesale House; propaganda, etc.; smart appearance; energetic; requisite personality; educated; experienced; can drive car; resident London. P.C.B. 35/10, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE desires engagement; many years' experience; highest references; open to consider offers of Proprietary lines on commission basis, plus small expenses allowance; own car. 40/33, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 30, good appearance, address, with sound connection London and South Coast, desires position with good house. 35/19, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 34, excellent connection South Coast, Western Counties, desires position leading Drug or Proprietary House; salary and expenses. 40/6, Office of this Paper.

WORKING Foreman, young, seeks situation; 20 years' good all-round experience; Manufacturing; Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, etc. "L. B.," 51 Farmilo Road, Leyton, E.17.

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